THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE NINTH CENSUS.

Philadelphia Revised.

The New Returns.

The City—673,726.

The State—3,511,543.

THE CITY.

The Revised Census of Philadelphia and the Result.

Marshal Gregory has completed the revision of the census of this city, as ordered by the President, and furnished us with the result by wards. The total now credited to Philadelphia is 673,726—an increase of only 16,567 on the first returns.

The Population of Philadelphia by Wards, according to the revised returns, is as given below We place side by side by the new figures the firs returns made by Marshal Gregory, and the officia returns according to the census of 1860:—

	1870.		
Ward.	*Revised.*	*Original.*	1860.
1	25,899	26,023	*30,886
2	30,224	30,288	29,123
3	19,149	19,162	19,929
4	20,844	19,673	23,461
5	18,739	15,851	24,792
6	12,067	12,197	14,882
7	31,560	30,587	31,267
8	22,285	20,366	27,770
9	16,648	17,404	17,196
10	23,353	24,025	21,849
11	14,847	15,312	16,681
12	15,171	14,340	16,681
13	19,945	*20,174	20,045
14	22,637	22,293	24,258
15	44,622	44,197	32,091
16	19,256	19,622	20,067
17	21,341	20,713	23,204
18	26,358	20,963	20,441
19	45,251	43,905	†38,828
20	56,454	54,329	29,963
21	13,865	14,586	‡17,159
22	22,530	22,702	17,173
23	20,887	20,448	23,985
24	24,921	23,779	§23,738
25	18,647	18,569	† ....
26	36,611	35,425	* ....
27	19,286	15,875	§ ....
28	10,329	10,451	‡ ....
Aggregate	673,726	657,159	565,529

[*In 1860 the First ward included the Twenty sixth.
[† In 1860 the Nineteenth ward included the Twenty-fifth.
[‡ In 1860 the Twenty-first ward included the Twenty-eighth.
[§ In 1860 the Twenty-fourth ward included the Twenty seventh.]

The aggregate of the revised census snows an increase since 1860 of 108,197, or 19·13 per cent.

The Progress of our Population since the first national enumeration, that of 1790, has been as follows:—

Year.	*Pop.*	*Increase.*	*Per. cent.*
1790	42,520	....	....
1800	69,403	26,883	63·25
1810	91,874	22,471	32·38
1820	112,772	20,898	22·74
1830	161,410	48,638	43·13
1840	220,423	59,013	36·56
" (county)	*258,037	....	....
1850	340,045	119,622	54·27
" (county)	*408,762	150,725	58·42
1869	565,529	156,767	38·34
1870	673,726	108,197	19·13

[*For 1850 and 1840 we give the population of the entire county, as well as that of the more densely populated portion, and give the increase from 1840 to 1850 on the entire county, as well as on the so-called city.]

THE STATE.

Complete Official Returns for the entire State—An Aggregate Population of 3,511,543

The revision of the returns for Philadelphia enables us to give the population of the entire State, by counties, with the latest corrections for the Western District. Every county is now complete and official. We give also the population of each county for 1860 and 1850:—

Counties.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Adams	30,315	28,006	25,981
Allegheny	262,383	178,731	138,290
Armstrong	43,385	35,797	29,560
Beaver	36,132	29,140	26,689
Bedford	28,636	26,736	23,052
Berks	106,739	93,818	77,129
Blair	38,051	27,829	21,777
Bradford	53,109	48,734	42,831
Bucks	61,997	63,578	56,091
Butler	36,485	35,594	30,346
Cambria	36,572	29,155	17,773
*Cameron	4,273	....	....
Carbon	28,208	21,033	15,686
Centre	34,394	27,000	23,355
Chester	77,824	74,578	66,438
Clarion	26,542	24,988	23,565
Clearfield	25,779	18,759	12,586
Clinton	23,213	17,723	11,207
Columbia	28,765	25,065	17,710
Crawford	63,827	48,755	37,849
Cumberland	43,885	40,098	34,327
Dauphin	60,737	46,756	35,754
Delaware	39,541	30,597	24,679
Elk	8,315	5,915	3,531
Erie	65,977	49,432	38,742
Fayette	43,284	39,909	39,112
†Forest	4,183	898	....
Franklin	45,883	42,126	35,904
Fulton	9,361	9,131	7,567
Greene	25,[illegible]	24,343	22,136
Huntingdon	31,252	28,100	24,786
Indiana	36,123	33,687	27,179
Jefferson	21,661	18,270	13,518
Juniata	17,391	16,986	13,029
Lancaster	121,426	116,314	98,944
Lawrence	27,298	24,999	21,079
Lebanon	34,117	31,831	26,071
Lehigh	56,792	43,753	32,479
Luzerne	160,981	90,244	56,074
Lycoming	47,632	37,399	26,257
McKean	8,826	8,859	5,254
Mercer	49,981	36,856	33,172
Mifflin	17,509	16,340	14,980
Monroe	18,389	16,758	13,270
Montgomery	81,612	70,500	58,291
Montour	15,334	13,053	13,239
Northampton	61,403	47,904	40,235
Northumberland	4[illegible],440	28,922	23,272
Perry	25,486	22,793	20,088
Philadelphia	673,726	565,529	408,762
Pike	8,414	7,155	5,881
Potter	11,424	11,470	6,048
Schuylkill	109,325	89,510	60,713
†Snyder	15,606	15,035	....
Somerset	28,233	26,778	24,416
Sullivan	6,191	5,637	3,694
Susquehanna	37,530	36,267	28,688
Tioga	35,102	31,044	23,987
Union	15,568	14,145	26,083
Venango	47,522	25,043	18,310
Warren	23,897	19,190	13,671
Washington	48,481	46,805	44,939
Wayne	33,210	32,239	21,890
Westmoreland	58,699	53,736	51,726
Wyoming	14,585	12,540	10,655
York	76,217	68,200	57,450
Totals	3,511,543	2,906,115	2,311,786

[* Cameron county has been formed since 1860, being made up of portions of Potter and McKean.
[† Forest and Snyder counties were formed between 1850 and 1860, Snyder being divided off from Union, by which the large decrease in the latter by the returns of 1860 is accounted for.]

The Eastern and Western Districts show the following comparisons for 1860 and 1870:—

District.	1870.	1860.	*Increase.*	*Per cent.*
Eastern	1,794,746	1,553,076	241,670	15·56
Western	1,716,797	1,353,039	363,758	26·88
Total	3,511,543	2,906,115	605,428	20·83

The progress of our population since the first enumeration, that of 1790, has been as follows:—

Year.	*Pop.*	*Increase.*	*Per cent.*
1790	434,373	....	....
1800	602,361	167,988	38·67
1810	810,091	207,730	34·49
1820	1,049,458	239,367	29·55
1830	1,348,233	298,775	28·47
1840	1,724,033	375,800	27·87
1850	2,311,786	587,753	34·09
1860	2,906,115	594,329	25·71
1870	3,511,543	605,428	20·83

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The Swords of the Two Napoleons.

Napoleon the First's sword, conquered by Prince Blucher at Waterloo, has found its place of honor in the Prussian Military College at Berlin, the Marshal having made a present of it. King William has followed the Marshal's example by bestowing the sword which Napoleon III gave up at Sedan on the same college, to be preserved side with that of the first Napoleon.

American Ambulances.

The ambulance in Paris which is considered the best is the American. The wounded are under canvas, but the tents are not cold and yet the ventilation is admirable. The American surgeons are said to be far more skilful in the treatment of gunshot wounds that their French colleagues. Instead of amputation they practice resection of the bone. It is the desire of every French soldier, if he is wounded, to be taken to this ambulance.

A Woman Soldier.

A wounded soldier recently passed through Berlin who excited general attention, being a woman. She is twenty-four years of age. Her nome is Bertha Weiss. She was born at Schonburg and educated at a respectable establishment at Ragnit. She soon, however, evinced a singular preference for manly attire, and acted as civilian servant to a captain of the 69th Regiment at Treves, with whose family she had occasion to make a long journey to the south. Her good conduct induced her master to provide for her further education, so that she was competent to pass the ensign's examination. Shortly before the war, provided with a recommendation from the captain, and without being subjected to a strict surgical examination, she entered his regiment and took part in the battle of Spicheren. Transferred to the Crown Prince's regiment, she succeeded in the battle of Gravelotte, first alone and afterwards supported by two men, in recovering the flag of the 16th infantry regiment, which had been seized by the French. She received in this exploit four bullet wounds, one of which, in the knee, disabled her from walking. She received from Prince Frederick Charles for her bravery the second class of the Iron Cross, as well as an autograph certificate couched in the most flattering terms. She is therein styled Bernard von Weiss, and is granted a furlough.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

The Marquis of Lorne and His Royal Bride.

The London correspondent of the Birmingham *Post* says that the designed absence of the Duke of Argyll from the Cabinet council on Wednesday left his colleagues at liberty to discuss with the greater freedom the novel and delicate question arising out of the approaching marriage of his son with the Princess Louise. It is rumored that the Cabinet, participating in the gratification with which the approaching nuptials have been regarded by all classes of her Majesty's subjects, have determined to propose to Parliament that £6000 a year shall be settled upon the Princess, together with a dower of £30,000. A suitable settlement will be made on the bridegroom by the Duke of Argyll. The Marquis will be raised to a dukedom, with a seat in the upper house. His precedence is a more difficult question.

No man's position in English society is altered by any matrimonial alliance, and Prince Christian is entitled merely to the precedence of a Knight of the Garter, which is next below that of the eldest sons of barons. It is said to be the Queen's intention to issue a royal ordinance giving Prince Christian and the Marquis of Lorne, after his elevation to a dukedom, precedence next after royal dukes. The Queen, by a royal ordinance of a similar character, gave the Prince Consort precedence over the Prince of Wales, who had been at all times previously regarded as the first subject in the realm, and the nearest to the throne. This position was not forfeited by statute or common law, but as in the case of precedence given to her Majesty's sons-in-law, there was no prospect that the Prince Consort's right to the place assigned him would be questioned by any of the peers concerned. According to English practice, the precedence of the Princess Louise, in default of any royal warrant, would be regulated by that of her husband, and if the Marquis of Lorne were created a Duke of the United Kingdom, she would be at the bottom of the list of Duchesses of the United Kingdom.

BEREFT OF HIS BRIDE.

The Sorrows of a Young Husband.

The Newark (N. J.) *Courier* says:—

Here is romance enough for a novel. Michael Drogan, a young laborer of this city, repaired to Yonkers on Saturday, and married there the choice of his heart, and on Monday returned hither in a high state of bliss with her, intending to take up his abode in the domicile at No. 72 Newark street. The train, however, stopped in East Newark to wait for the draw of the bridge to close, when Michael, who was very anxious to reach the bank here before it should close, became very impatient, and accordingly alighted from the car; hurried over another bridge and from thence to the bank. He first directed his cherished one, though, to wait in the depot (the Morris and Essex) until he should return for her. Having transacted his business at the bank, Michael betook himself to the depot in accordance with arrangement, but failed to find there the object of his search and admiration, and at once became greatly alarmed. He ran from place to place, in a state of wild frenzy, for the woman, but when night came on he had not yet found her, and he had to endure long hours of sleepless anxiety. Nor yet did morning bring any tidings of the missing one. Michael repaired to the various depots in hopes of finding her, telegraphed up the Morris and Essex road for her, but all in vain. The poor fellow was nearly crazy with grief. He didn't for a moment doubt her constancy, but felt sure that she had been lost or foully dealt with. And Michael was right. Late in the afternoon, after a long search, the woman succeeded in finding her way to the Newark street house, and was there found by her distracted young husband. She had been carried up the road. Of course, it wouldn't be exactly right to speak in detail of the meeting of the twain after their long separation of twenty-four hours. That must be supplied by each one's imagination.

A RAIN OF BLOOD.

An Eye-witness' Account of a Remarkable Shower.

The Sulphur Springs (Texas) *Gazette* contains the following most remarkable communication:—

Knowing that you are not given to sensationalism, I take this method of giving to the public an item, the truth of which I can testify as an eye-witness, as can also some others living in the same neighborhood. On last Sunday, the 2d inst., about 8 o'clock in the morning, some six miles south of Sulphur Springs, when not a cloud was to be seen to dim the blue vault of heaven, fell what can be termed a rain or shower of blood, which lasted some eight or ten seconds. Its district was quite limited, and it fell in specks about the size of squirrel shot, and in density about one hundred to the size of an ordinary plate.

This shower was witnessed by Mr. Bussy and family, who were seated around the breakfast table in the yard, at the time before stated, when, upon a sudden, came pattering the drops of blood upon the dishes, victuals, and all around. Mr. Bussy immediately sent his little son for me, whose clothes were bespattered with blood, on reaching my house. An hour elapsed, probably, before my reaching the vicinity, yet the leaves, grass, and the table bore the distinctly-visible marks of blood. No one in the vicinity can give an explanation of this mysterious affair. I leave the matter for the scrutiny of science and the light of revelation.

C. J. SULLIVAN.

A similar event happened in Tennessee about twenty years ago. Since then snakes and frogs have fallen in various localities.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

A Great Catholic Demonstration.

English Royal Marriage.

A Protest Against Endowment.

The Birmingham Explosion.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Grappling for the Cable.

Attempted Bank Robbery

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

No War News.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The war news is meagre and unimportant.

The Explosion at Birmingham

was more serious than at first reported. Another death occurred, and at least thirty of the wounded cannot recover.

Obituary.

Thomas Brassey, the great railway contractor, died last night. He was sixty-five years old.

Queen Victoria

is visiting Lady Clarendon, at Watford.

The Steamship Cuba,

from New York, arrived at Queenstown at midnight.

The Spanish Deputation.

TURIN, Dec. 9.—The Spanish deputation was received to-day by the Duchess of Aosta and the Prince of Carignan.

The Catholics of England—A Great Meeting in London.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—An immense Catholic meeting has been held to-night in St. James' Hall.

The platform was crowded with the Catholic nobility and gentry of Great Britain.

The Archbishop of Westminster Speaks for America.

Archbishop Manning said "the English Catholics, though comparatively few in number themselves, yet echo the voice of millions of Catholics in Ireland and America. Their voice coming from America, one of the freest countries of the world, must be heeded.

"The voice of the Catholics in England, Holland, and Belgium on behalf of the Pope is loud on being told that he is morally a prisoner in the hands of a sanguinary mob." Sir George Bowyer said that statesmen must be taught that Ireland is not to be trifled with. Gladstone's name was received with mingled applause and shouts of disapprobation.

The Liberal League Protests Against Endowing the Marchioness of Lorne from the Treasury.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A large meeting of the Liberal League, held to-night, has protested against giving a dowry from the national treasury to the Princess Louise. Bitter speeches were made, contrasting the enormous pauperism of the country—137,000 persons being borne on the lists in London alone—and the fact that people die in England every hour of starvation, with the fact that the Queen draws four hundred thousand pounds a year from the treasury, besides the large sums paid to other members of the royal family, while yet her Majesty does nothing which can be said to be in the least a return for this huge outlay. It was said that the Queen might imitate the example set her by the poorest workman and provided for her own children.

A resolution was adopted declaring it to be the duty of all men who marry to maintain their own families without asking for parish or national relief. It was moved, also, that an appeal be made to the entire people to decide, by the ballot whether they will not supersede the present cumbersome and inhuman system of government by a republic.

Among the speakers were Messrs. Howell, Mann, and Eccarius.

A Peace Movement on American Questions.

An influential committee has been formed in London, of which Mr. Thomas Hughes has been named as chairman, and which includes many members of Parliament, for the purpose of obtaining all possible security for the maintenance of peace with America.

The committee, which was formed some time ago, has considered it to be inexpedient to take public action until the Eastern question should be settled. An impression prevails that the extreme Canadian views of the fishery question cannot be sustained.

The proposal to buy the Alabama claims is regarded in London as a big job, concocted probably by a clique which has already purchased the claims at a small figure, and intends to make them at least a hundred per cent. greater. There are those here who are confident the American Government would like to have the claims enhanced in order to make the grievance seem greater.

LONDON, Dec. 12—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92; for account, 92⅛. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88⅜; of 1865, 88; of 1867, 90⅛. Ten-forties, 87⅛. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 20; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 27⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 8⅜@8⅝d.; middling Orleans, 8⅝d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Peas, 39s.

LONDON, Dec. 10—11·30 A. M.—Sugar to arrive is easier.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Repairing the Ocean Cable.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Dec. 12.—The Cable company's repairing steamer Robert Lowe returned yesterday from the attempt to repair the Atlantic cable. She will take in coals and supplies and sail again to-morrow. Captain Kerr, R. N., who for many years has been on the coast of Newfoundland making soundings, will go out on the next cruise; and his assistance will no doubt be of great value. The weather continues stormy.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The New Banking Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The Frst National Gold Note Bank commences business here on the 2d of January.

Raid on San Francisco Criminals.

The police are arresting all the known thieves and locking them as vagrants. Thirty have to-day been locked up.

Strawberries and Flowers.

The weather is fine and strawberries and flowers are abundant and cheap in the markets.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Stocks steady. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 110⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107⅛; do. 1864, do., 107⅛; do. 1865, do. 107⅛; do. 1865, new, 109⅜; do. 1867, 109⅜; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 62; Missouri 6s, 92⅜; Canton Co., 67⅛; Cumberland preferred, 26; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91⅜; Erie, 24; Reading, 103⅜; Adams Express Co., 65⅛; Michigan Central, 120⅛; Michigan Southern, 93; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 113⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 45@.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Particulars of the Suicide of Joseph M Walters.

Correspondence Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 10.—Mr. Joseph M. Walters, proprietor of the National Hotel in Norfolk, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head.

It appears that he had been engaged in some business enterprises that had not turned out successful, and in order to raise funds to try and retrieve his lost fortunes, he forged the names of several prominent firms of Norfolk, on which he is said to have raised some eight or nine thousand dollars. This fact came to light on yesterday morning from a check presented at the Exchange National Bank, which was pronounced a forgery. This news soon spread, and other paper which Mr. Walters had negotiated was looked up and also pronounced spurious. Mr. Walters, anticipating these discoveries, went out to his farm, about six miles from Norfolk, fully intending to commit the fatal deed. He stopped at a drug store, wishing to purchase some arsenic to poison a dog, but the kind-hearted proprietor stated that death by poison was a hard one, and induced him to shoot, or agree to shoot, the dog. He then purchased a bottle of laudanum, and proceeded on his way into the country. Upon the extent of the forgeries becoming known, his property at the hotel was seized by those whom he had victimized. Mr. Cooper, an *attache* of the house, went out to see Mr. Walters, and informed him of this fact. Mr. Walters then sat down and wrote two or three notes, one to his wife, one to Colonel Cooper, and one to Mr. Saunder's, which he gave Mr. Cooper, to deliver, which he did, supposing they related to the business at the hotel. Mr. Cooper had not been long in the city, however, when word came that Mr. Walters had shot himself shortly after Cooper had left him. He was stopping at the house of a friend, Mr. Van Wyck, and borrowed his carbine and some ammunition for the ostensible purpose of shooting some ducks. Not returning to breakfast, however, a servant was despatched in search of him. He found Mr. Walters near the house, busy tearing up papers, and, who as soon as he saw the servant coming towards him, took up the gun, placed the muzzle underneath his chin, and fired, blowing his brains to atoms. On a small scrap of paper found near the body was written the following:—"Dear Van:—I killed myself, being afraid to face my wife and family. Inform my wife. JOE."

During the war Mr. Walters served with distinction in the Confederate army, where he held the rank of major, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his untimely end. He was about thirty-four years of age, of very fine appearance and pleasing address. The following parties hold paper forged by Mr. Walters for the following amounts:—W. L. Oswald, $2500; James H. Johnson, $2500; R. H. Clements, $1600; Samuel Kimberly, $850; Hymans & Dancy about $600.

FROM NEW YORK.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—An unsuccessful attempt was made last night by burglars to rob the Bank of the State of New York, in Exchange place.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—Cotton dull and tending downward; middling uplands, 14⅛c.; low middlings, 14⅛@14⅜c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; white, $1·70@1·85; fair to prime, $1·30@1·60; prime to choice red, $1·55@1·80; fair to good, $1·30@1·50; common, $1·15@1·25; Ohio and Indiana, $1·38@1·40. Corn brisk and white better at 73c.; yellow, 73c. Rye, 75@85c. Oats, 50@53c. Provisions dull. We quote nominally Pork at $21·50; bacon, clear rib at 14c.; shoulders at 13c.; homs at 18c.; lard at 13@13⅛. Whisky held at 93c.

THE LOSS OF THE ONEIDA.

Rear-Admiral Rowan's Responsibility for the Disaster Canvassed—Doubts Concerning His Confirmation as Vice-Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Since Rear-Admiral Rowan's name has been before the Senate for confirmation for the office of Vice-Admiral, a very general inquiry has been made in some circles as to the charges preferred against him some months ago in connection with the loss of the Oneida. The first letters received from Japan after that sad occurrence mentioned the fact that the Oneida went to sea without her full complement of boats, she having lost the most of those belonging to her in a typhoon a short time before, and the subsequent accounts contained a statement by Master Yates, the officer of the deck at the time of the accident, in which he said:—

"Lieutenant-Commander Muldaur walked up to Captain Williams, just as the ship went down, and, touching his hat, said:—'Sir, the ship is going down!' 'I know it,' said the Captain, 'but what can I do? I have repeatedly asked for boats, but could not get them!'"

Mr. Yates, also, in his testimony before the British Court of Inquiry, said:—

"The Oneida's proper complement of boats was six, which I consider would be sufficient to save all hands. Some of them would have carried provisions and some not. When we left Yokohama we had not that complement. We were short three serviceable boats. If we had had our proper complement of boats, we could not have carried the whole ship's company without the gig. With all the boats we might have saved all the ship's company."

In addition to this testimony is the statement made to the *Tribune* correspondent in Japan by Captain's Clerk Crowningshield, immediately after the collision, in which he said that repeated applications, verbal and written, had been made for leave to obtain boats, all of which were refused, the Admiral having endorsed on one of the applications, "You must wait for boats until you reach a cheaper port."

On the 2d of March the House passed a resolution asking the Secretary of the Navy for information in regard to the loss of the Oneida, and, in reply, Mr. Robeson, on the 30th of March, sent to the House the report of Admiral Rowan, accompanied by a report of the proceedings of a Naval Court of Inquiry, convened at the British Consulate at Yokohama, and the reports of Mr. De Long, our Minister to Japan. On the 2d of May, the Secretary of the Navy sent to the House, in response to the same resolution, the report of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry ordered by Admiral Rowan. These were printed in the *Tribune* at the time. Congress being dissatisfied with the first report, passed the following joint resolution on April 7:—

Whereas, On the 24th day of January last, the United States steamer Oneida, when leaving the port of Yokohama, Japan, came in collision with the British Peninsular and Oriental mail steamer Bombay, and sank almost instantly, with the loss of nearly all her officers and the greater part of her men; and

Whereas, The Navy Department has been unable, in answer to a request of the House of Representatives, to communicate in detail, or satisfactory information touching, the circumstances of the loss, beyond its extent and the number of casualties; and

Whereas, That no full and impartial and satisfactory investigation has been made into the cause of the disaster, or into the conduct of the parties implicated in it; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, with the least practicable delay, order an investigation to be made into the particulars of the loss of the U. S. steamer Oneida, and of her officers and men, including the subsequent conduct of the captain of the steamer Bombay, with a view to ascertain the responsibility for the collision by which she was destroyed, and for the destruction of life which attended the catastrophe, and make report of the same to Congress.

Eight months have passed since Congress approved this resolution, and nearly a year since the Oneida was lost, and yet no investigation is known to have been made by order of the Navy Department, the investigation having been made by Admiral Rowan before the resolution passed and no report transmitted to Congress. Meantime the surviving officers and men of the Oneida have returned home, and several unpleasant rumors have leaked out in regard to the management of the vessel and the responsibility for the loss of life resulting from the accident. One thing seems to be established beyond doubt, it having been stated in the decision made by the Court of Inquiry ordered by Admiral Rowan, and substantiated by the evidence above, and that is, that the Oneida, contrary to all naval law and usage, went to sea with only half her full complement of boats, and many of the friends of those who were lost claim that Admiral Rowan is responsible for this. High naval authorities assert, on the other hand, that as Admiral Rowan was not in Japan at the time the Oneida sailed, Captain Williams was the senior officer, and, therefore, had the right to procure any boats he needed, and that, had the Admiral been there, Captain Williams would have been fully justified in refusing to go to sea until his complement of boats was made up. As far as can be learned, no investigation has ever taken place on this point.

BISMARCK ON BOMBARDMENTS.

The Impregnability of Paris—Why the City is Not Bombarded.

A correspondent of the London *Standard*, recently escaped from Paris, writes:—The fact is that Bismarck has long really recognized the practical impregnability of Paris. I do not think it is a breach of confidence for me to inform you of a speech of Bismarck's which was reported to me immediately before the investment. Having it from a gentleman high in the diplomatic service, to whom the speech was made, I can guarantee to the fullest extent its authenticity. "I must have the city," said the Chancellor, "before I go away, and I will have it if I have to burn down the half of it before I can get in." It is not clemency, but necessity; not generosity, but policy, which has chosen the system of investment and of "starving out." With regard to the attempted erection of batteries by the Prussians I may quote a very illustrative remark made recently by the same astute Prussian Minister. "The only disadvantage," so he writes in his note upon the armistice question, "that a cessation of hostilities could impose upon the French would be the necessity of discontinuing their extraordinary and incomprehensible practice of firing from their forts." The half-veiled petulance of this little sally betrays the annoyance of the besieging generals better than whole volumes of correspondence from Versailles. The fact is that the French gunners from the forts persistently destroy, day after day, the incipient batteries which the Prussians at first as persistently attempted daily to set up. This "extraordinary and incomprehensible practice" has kept all the ground within fair range of the forts entirely clear of the enemy and of his guns. I have met and talked with a dozen officers at least who have seen the Prussian batteries thus demolished by the forts. The usual practice now is to note down every morning the spots where any operation has been going on during the night. The practised eye of the marines distinguishes at a minute's glance the site where any such operation has been going on. Powerful telescopes reveal the nature of the work, and the amusement of the day consists in pointing the great guns accurately on the spot. At night, when the enemy comes out like a bird of evil omen to continue his operations, he is saluted with a shower of *obus* for his own personal benefit, and of heavy *boulets* for that of his earthworks. If any of the latter remain undemolished till the morning, a few more discharges complete the destruction during the next day. This is the explanation of the concert which enlivens Paris every night. Its preparation and execution form almost the only occupation of the stout marines imprisoned in the forts, and they work at it with a will.

LAURA FAIR.

Exploits of the Murderess of Hon. A. P. Crittenden, of San Francisco.

Mrs. Laura Fair, the murderer of A. P. Crittenden, in San Francisco, has been remarkably ready in the use of the pistol throughout her diversified career. Her husband committed suicide, and her "protector" in Mexico, a petty chief in Chihuahua, was killed by the natives because they hated his mistress. A Southern correspondent continues her history as follows:—

"In 1861 she prompted her nephew to rob the treasure box of the Panama steamer, but he was detected and punished, though afterward released on turning State's evidence against his confederates.

"In 1862 the silver discoveries in the State of Nevade, caused a rush of population to that territory. She took up her residence in Virginia City, and soon afterwards, in conjunction with a male partner, opened the Tahoe House. The sympathies of Mrs. Fair were intensely Southern, while those of her partner were equally strong in favor of the North. On the 4th of July he determined to hoist the national banner over the hotel, and she threatened to shoot him if he did. He made the attempt, and she fulfilled her threat, inflicting a severe but not mortal wound. She hen raised the "bonny blue flag," and stood by it for twelve hours, defying the whole city to pull it down.

"She was tried for the attempted murder, and Mr. Crittenden, whose political sympathies were in full accord with her own, volunteered to undertake her defense, and was so successful that the jury acquitted her without leaving the box. From that time an intimacy existed between the two, which lasted until a year ago, when, after a quarrel, she laid in wait for him on the steps of his office and flashed a pistol in his face as he came out. The cap snapped, and she was thus saved from her attempted crime. Last July she again married, the victim being a Chicago man. He was worth $75,000, but kept such a tight hold of the purse strings that she procured a divorce in less than six weeks. She then tried to renew her connection with Mr. Crittenden, though only with partial success. That gentleman offered her an annuity of five thousand for the rest of her life if she would leave the State and annoy him no more. This offer was rejected, and his friends then advised him to repel her for once and forever. But the one great error of his life was to bring with it an awful punishment. All his efforts to escape from her toils were fruitless."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fourth of July Burglary.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

The case engaging the Court and jury this morning was that of Joseph Solomons, of New York, in which he is charged in three counts with larceny, entering with intent to steal, and receiving stolen goods. The case arises out of the burglary committed at the store of George W. Vogel, No. 1202 Chesnut street, on the morning of July 4th, by which goods to the amount of $2600 were stolen. The evidence on the part of the prosecution is that Detective Lukens, of this city, learning that some of the goods that were stolen were in Mr. Solomons' store, in Park row, New York, gave this information to George Heidleberg, a Gotham detective, who at once called on Mr. Solomons and asked if he had taken in any gloves recently, and he said he had recived five dozen in the way of trade. The detective told him of the burglary in this city, and said he would better go before Judge Dowling on the next day and make an explanation. At the appointed time Mr. Solomons appeared before the Police Judge, explained how he became possessed of the goods, and was then held in bail to await a requisition from this State. Some of the gloves were recognized as Mr. Vogel's property.

On the part of the defense, evidence was offered to prove that Mr. Solomons had not been in this city for several years, so that he could not have participated in the robbery; that he purchased the goods legitimately from a man of business in New York, and made no hesitation whatever in giving all the information he had concerning them; and then some of the leading merchants of this city testified to his good character. The case is yet on trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Dec. 12, 1870.

The chief feature of the money market for several days past has been increased activity and an advance movement in Government bonds. It is to be accounted for by the anticipation of increased purchases by the Treasury at the beginning of the next month, which may or may not be realized, and by the maturing January interest. The loan market continues active and firm, but the bad weather this morning retards operations considerably. We notice no material change in the rates of either call loans or discounts.

The gold market is quiet and rather weak, but steady, with sales at 110⅜.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1862, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1864, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1865, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1865, new, 109⅜@109⅝; do. 1867, do. 109⅜@110; do. 1868, do. [illegible]; 10-40s, [illegible]. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110⅜@110½; Gold, 110⅜@110½; Silver, 106@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 805@810; Central Pacific Railroad, 910@920; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 640@665.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@113⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 107⅜@108; do. 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 1865, 109⅜@110; do., July, 1867, 109⅞@110⅛; do. July, 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 5s, 10-40, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110⅜@110⅝. Gold, 110⅜@110⅝.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅜	11·35 A. M.	110⅜
10·05 "	110⅜	12·00 M.	110⅜
10·35 "	110⅜	12·02 P. M.	111⅛
11·00 "	110⅜	12·03 "	110⅝
11·05 "	110⅜	12·07 "	110⅜
11·15 "	110⅜	12·10 "	110⅜

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$300 Pa 6s, 2d se...107⅛	7 sh Penna RR... 62
$200 City 6s, New. d bill....100	100 do.....b30. 62
$2000 Pa & N Y C 7s 90⅜	100 do... .s10 62
3 sh Phila Bk.....158⅛	100 do.......... 62
20 sh Reading R... 52	200 do b30. 62
300 do ......ls. 51⅞	40 do 62
20 do.........51·94	19 sh O & A R..ls.119⅛
200 do......... 51⅞	40 do.....b15.119⅛
5 sh Lit Sch RR.. 44⅜	17 do......ls.119
3 sh Elmira Pf.... 40	26 sh 5th&6th St... 40

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Dec. 12.—The Flour market presents no new feature, the demand being limited both for shipment and home consumption. About 500 bbls. changed hands, including superfine at $4·50@4·75 extras at $5@5·25; Iowa and Wisconsin extra famil $5·50@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do do. at $6·25@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8 as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·12½ In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for Wheat is confined to prime lots, the offerings of which are light and command full prices. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1·45 for Indiana red; $1·46 for fair Indiana amber; $1·37 for Pennsylvania red, and $1·56 for Indiana amber. Rye sells at 93@94c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is somewhat firmer. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania, Western, and Southern yellow at 70@73c., and 400 bushels choice old yellow at 83c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels at 54@56c. for Pennsylvania and Western. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Seeds—Cloverseed continues in demand, and we notice sales at 11c. per pound. Timothy is held at $5@5·50. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2@2·15.

Whisky is firm at 92c. for Western iron-bound and 90 for wood bound.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Dec. 12.—The rainy weather to-day interfered materially with trade in beef cattle, and the transactions were limited, but prices were without quotable change. A lot of 40 head, Ross county, Ohio steers, the finest that have been exposed for sale for some time past, was offered this morning by James McFillen, and brought 10⅛ cents per lb. We quote choice at 8⅜@9, fair to good at 7@8, and common at 5@6 cents per lb. gross. Receipts, 2287 head. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
68 Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@9.
120 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 6⅛@7⅜.
55 Dennis Smyth, do., 6@7⅜.
70 James Christy, Virginia, 7⅛@9.
25 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 6@7⅜.
55 P. McFillen, do., 7@8⅜.
65 P. Hathaway, do., 7@9.
80 James Shill, do., 7@9.
100 James McFillen, do. 9@10⅜.
60 E. S. McFillen, do., 8@9.
123 Ullman & Bachman, do., 8@10⅜.
250 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 6@8⅜.
133 Mooney & Miller, do., 7@8⅜.
102 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6@7.
25 H. Chain, do., 5⅛@7.
118 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6⅛@7⅜.
66 Gus. Schamberg & Co., do., 7@8.
125 Hope & Co., do., 7@8⅜.
54 H. Frank, do., 6⅛@7⅛.
20 B. Baldwin, do., 6⅛@7.
33 W. Alexander, Chester co., 6@8⅜.
78 John McArdle, Western, 6@8⅜.
95 R. Maynes, do., 6⅛@8⅜.
37 E. & L. Chandler, Chester co., 5@6⅜.
60 Blum & Co., Western, 6@7⅜.
67 James Aull, do., 6@7.
36 Charles Welker, Virginia, 5@6⅜.

Cows and Calves were in good request but at lower prices. Sales of 150 head at $50@65.

Of Sheep the offerings were less liberal and without an active inquiry—full figures were realized. Sales of 10,000 head at 5@6c.

Hogs were steady, and 4000 head sold at $9@9·50 per 100 lbs. net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Arrived, steamship Idaho, from Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Sailed, ship St. Lucus, for Liverpool, with a full cargo of wheat.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 12.—Arrived, ship Calumet, from Callao for orders, leaky.

Passed up, brig Norman, from Rio.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......DECEMBER 12

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........52 | 11 A. M.......56 | 2 P. M.......59

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, do.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Wale; Miss Henrietta Wale; Catharine Wale; Miss Eliza Wale; Miss Mary Wale; Master Alfred J. Wale; Mr. Frederick Floyd; S. W. Baker; and Miss Jennie W. Baker.

Steamship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Susan, Gumley, from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, fm Portland, with headings to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Sidney Price, Godfrey, 14 days from Bangor, with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Fanny W. Johnson, Martin, from New York.

Schr James Alderdice, Willits, from Providence.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, do.

Schr W. F. Phelps, Rutson, from Boston.

Schr C. B. Wood, Gandy, do.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Dan. ship Dorothea Melchior, Harboe, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken Nov. 21, lat. 24, long. 36 52.

Ship Athenais, Baker, hence for Antwerp, was off Start Point 9th inst.

Steamer Fanita, Doane, hence, at New York yesterday.

Bark Gen. Havelock, Zielke, for Philadelphia, sl'd from Antwerp 29th ult.

Bark Black Brothers, Perry, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Antwerp 30th ult.

Bark Meridian, Lenz, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Bremerhaven 24th ult.

Bark Palmerston, Kolin, from Cuxhaven for Philadelphia, passed at the back of the Goodwin 30th ult.

Bark Chancellor, Coffin, hence, at Dantzic 28th ult.

Bark Hoop(?), Maneke, hence, at Helvoet 25th ult.

Bark Emily Comer, Thompson, for Philadelphia via Milk River, sailed from Kingston 17th ult.

Bark Amandus, Petersen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 30th ult.

Bark Hermelin, Engberg, for Philadelphia 29th, entered out at Liverpool for New York, 18th ult.

Bark Damon, Petrous, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 30th ult.

Bark Gotham, Dannebig, for Philadelphia, entered out at Newcastle 25th ult.

Bark Dagmar, Hansen, hence for Hamburg, at Plymouth 28th ult.

Bark Kyrre, Halvorsen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Plymouth 28th ult.

Bark Nyassa, Hutchinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Penang Oct. 22.

Bark Guiseppe, Corrao, for Philadelphia, cleared at Palermo 23d ult.

Bark Imperado, Heard, hence, at Pernambuco 3d instant.

Barks Prins Carl, Sterhenowsen, and Huron, Ray, hence, at Queenstown 1st inst.

Bark Elena, Steward, hence, at Stettin 26th ult.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

OUR PARTIES AND PUBLIC MEN—THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Taking the result of the late elections, the political bearing of the President's message and the position of parties at the commencement of the present session of Congress as a standpoint for looking at the prospect around us, we may form some idea of the future. The political situation was never more tame, flat, and devoid of excitement in this country. Never was there such a lack of strong public men, of leading and powerful minds, either to arouse popular fervor on questions already up or to create new stirring issues. It is the same with one party as with the other. The Democrats and Republicans alike are without strong leaders or popular issues.

As President Grant is the head and representative of the dominant Republican party and must be the candidate of that party in 1872, his message may be regarded as a sort of platform on which the Republicans will stand. True, some new issues may be raised between the present time and 1872, either through the course of coming events or by the party in Congress. But we see none at present. Well, what are the Republicans going to make the contest upon? The message of the President to Congress is a highly respectable State document, remarkably conservative and peaceful, but tame and negative. The negro is used up as a political hobby. The war issues have been exhausted. Both the odium and the expected benefits of reconstructing the South have been used nearly as far as they could be by both parties. Reconstruction is virtually finished, and little more can be made out of it. The negroes as well as the white people of the South will henceforth range themselves with political parties on questions affecting their material interests. As to financial questions, neither party has a comprehensive, well defined policy. The rapid payment of the debt, which Mr. Boutwell endeavors to make so much of, through the burdensome taxes wrung from the people, cannot make much political capital for either the Secretary of the Treasury personally or the administration. And as to revenue measures, the Republicans are divided according to the interests of the sections of country they represent. It is the same, in a measure, with the Democrats, though they are more united than the Republicans on such measures.

On questions of foreign policy or our relations with foreign countries neither the administration party nor the opposition has any policy to awaken the popular mind. The Alabama claims, the fishery question, and the navigation of the St. Lawrence, which the President has discussed pretty fully in his message, might bring up a popular issue; but we rather think General Grant will not force one, and that the British government is so intent on maintaining peace with this country that these matters will be smoothed over or remain in a quiescent state. The President's mind seems full of the St. Domingo annexation scheme, for it is dwelt on at great length in the message; but there is not enough in that to make any political capital. Indeed, the suspicion is generally entertained that there is a job in the scheme, and that the President, though not a party to it, is misled by those having his confidence.

The annexation idea is always a popular one with the American people, but in the case of St. Domingo they say *cui bono?* or what is to come out of it? The island is naturally very rich, as most tropical countries are; but if there be not the population, or you cannot get the population there to develop this natural richness, where is the value? The St. Domingo question cannot be made a popular one. It is different with Cuba. That island has not only as much natural wealth as St. Domingo, or more, but has all the developed wealth of a prosperous country—most valuable and large productions, a large population, extensive commerce, railroads, telegraphs, great cities, splendid ports, and all the elements of a progressive and civilized country, besides being almost within gunshot of the United States. Then there is the popular sympathy of the American people with their neighbors struggling to shake off the yoke of European despotism and to establish republican institutions. This would be a popular question for the President and his party; but he chooses to ignore Cuba and the Cubans.

Neither one party nor the other has any striking policy on the questions referred to, and both are drifting along lazily on the sluggish stream of used-up political questions. Sometimes the want of stirring issues is compensated for in a measure by the towering position and influence of great party statesmen or leaders. A sort of hero worship may sometimes serve party purposes. Look at the influence General Jackson and Henry Clay had over the people. Such men can inspire enthusiasm in the masses. But at present the country has no such leaders. We are without great men as well as great measures. The most prominent figure among the group of our leading public men is General Grant. His glorious war record gave him that position and made him President. Though he makes a respectable and safe President, he does not show as much ability in politics and statesmanship as in the command of armies. He fails to initiate a policy that would touch the popular heart. Yet he stands like a Goliath above the other prominent men and Presidential aspirants of the Republican party. There are Colfax, Sumner, Boutwell, Butler, and others who aspire to be leaders and statesmen, and who have their eyes fixed on the White House; but is there one of them that merits this distinction? Colfax is simply a local, smooth politician, whose strength lies in a fluent tongue. There is nothing great about him. Sumner is a man of one idea and a theorist—a mere rhetorician, and has neither the grasp of mind for a statesmen nor the qualities for the chief and leader of a party. Boutwell is a respectable country lawyer and local politician, who became a finance minister by accident, who has had nothing to do but to haul in the enormous revenue imposed by Congress upon the people, and who has shown no remarkable ability either in the Treasury or in the House of Representatives. Butler has more talent and vigor than any of them, but he is reckless, unscrupulous in political affairs, and would be unreliable, if not dangerous, at the helm of State. So we might go on to analyze the character and pretensions of other so-called leaders of the Republican party, and we should find none equal to the political necessities of the time.

Now, then, with regard to the opposition or Democratic party, what great measures or great men do we find in that? Looking over the whole field we see the withering blight of the dead past—no fresh issues or new life—nothing to arouse public sentiment. There has appeared to be lately, and particularly in the late elections, some returning life to this once vigorous and powerful party, but its comparative successes arise from a negative and not a positive cause. The dissatisfaction with the Republican party and its growing unpopularity helped the Democrats, and not any positive popularity of their own. They have not presented any policy or issue to stir the popular heart, and seem to have none to offer. Nor have they any towering leaders to arouse the enthusiasm of the people or to organize and consolidate the party. Governor Hoffman, who will be, probably, the Presidential candidate of Tammany, and who is already nominated in different parts of the country, is a safe, prudent, conservative and very respectable man. For negative virtues, if we may call them so, no man could be more unexceptionable. But what is there in the character, history or reputation of the Governor to arouse popular sentiment? Outside of New York who knows anything about him? His public career has been confined to this State, and though he has made a good Governor, the people of other States or sections know little concerning him. Pendleton, of Ohio, is a brilliant man, but out of the question. His antecedents and political and financial theories make him objectionable to a large number of the people. Hendricks, of Indiana, has had a good deal of experience in Congress, and has proved a solid and safe public servant, but there is nothing in him to awaken the enthusiasm of the people. So on to the end of the list of Democratic leaders. With sterility in policy and mediocrity in its leading men what can the Democratic party do? General Grant, then, is the foremost man, and the Republicans have the best chance with him of holding power, but if by chance the Democrats should gain the next Presidential election it will be through the mistakes and unpopularity of the Republicans, and not from any positive merits of their own. What the country really wants are live issues and strong public men.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Canadian authorities will commit a grievous blunder if they act upon the supposition that the fisheries question will for the time be terminated by the stoppage of the bonding facilities hitherto enjoyed by the provinces, or by the exclusion of their vessels from United States waters. These are retaliatory measures which the Canadians, sneer at them as they may, will wince under whenever they are put into operation. The privilege of transporting goods in bond through this country may not be essential to the commercial existence of Ontario, but without it the merchants of that province will be at the mercy of their rivals in Quebec. The Toronto *Leader* does not magnify the effect of the measure upon the convenience and fortunes of its people when it declares that all their "fortitude" will be required "to support the (Dominion) Government in the policy it may determine to pursue." How long colonial obstinacy and bluster can be relied upon to withstand a pressure which will to some extent crush their material interests, time will determine. For the moment, the Dominion officials assume an air of defiance. They "have no idea of abandoning their present line of policy," an Ottawa despatch informs us. We are quite prepared to believe that they are foolish enough to cling to pretensions which the United States repudiate, and which President Grant avows his purpose to resist.

It is for this aspect of the question that we advise our Canadian neighbors to prepare. They are at liberty to be friendly or unfriendly in their general treatment of American fishermen, and to pursue a generous policy, or a dog-in-the-manger policy, in regard to the navigation of the St. Lawrence. These are small matters in comparison with the vital point at stake in the controversy. Their interpretation of the Convention of 1818, so far as it defines the limit within which American fishermen shall not pursue their calling, is an interpretation to which this country will not submit. Neither Great Britain nor the Dominion should delude itself with the idea that a doctrine invented by Nova Scotia pettifoggers, long after the convention had been agreed upon, and by the application of which the most valuable fishing grounds are monopolized by the provincials, ever was or ever will be acquiesced in by the United States. Its assertion in 1852 brought the two countries to the verge of war; its reassertion in 1870 brings us face to face with the same contingency. For some years the Reciprocity treaty averted the discussion, but its real character has undergone no change in the interval. The provincial claim, as now asserted, rests altogether upon the rendering of stipulations which were not intended, and cannot be allowed, to convert waters that belong as much to ourselves as to the provinces into the exclusive property of the latter. We reject that claim as unsound in law, as at variance with the rights of mankind and of nations, and as too absurd and unjust to be tolerated. The time has come when it must be met and disposed of forever. No reciprocity treaty is available to conceal it now. The provinces must practically abandon it, or the Government of this country will be compelled to vindicate its right, and protect an important class of its citizens, who are now sufferers from provincial injustice and rapacity.

The offensive legislation of the Dominion, to which the President adverts in his message, all turns upon the British version of of the Convention of 1818. The seizures and forfeitures continually reported are legitimate consequences of the provincial pretension to the exclusive ownership of the waters that are profitable to fishermen. There has been a needless offensiveness in the manner in which British officials have conducted themselves. They have seized vessels without warning. They have forfeited vessels, and stores, and cargoes without regard for equity, and with a sovereign contempt for rights which this country never relinquished. They have at length enforced the most odious provisions of their law, by seizing a Massachusetts schooner, on the pretext, as alleged in Congress, "that she had on board too much provisions for a two months' fishing voyage." The intent of these proceedings it is not difficult to understand. The Dominion Government hoped, by harassing American fishermen, to exact from this country commercial concessions that are essential to the prosperity of the maritime provinces. The effect has been exactly opposite. Even those who were originally friendly to reciprocity refuse to entertain it under circumstances which imply a recognition of Canada's preposterous claim. Our people are heartily with the President in the position he has assumed. They will not only sustain him in the exercise of the power which Congress is asked to confer, but they will require of him a bold assertion of the American interpretation of right, as opposed to the interpretation upheld by the Dominion.

We should have little hope of a pacific settlement of this question if the Dominion Government were allowed by Great Britian to have its own way. Colonial authorities rely so constantly upon the backing of the parent State that they sometimes forget to calculate consequences. With the British Government the case is different. Its sense of responsibility leads it to be cautious, and we shall not be surprised if Earl Kimberly rebuke the Ottawa politicians for reviving a quarrel which England is ill prepared to meet. Her rulers and people have too many important matters in hand to waste time or temper over the provincial claim to fish. It is, however, the duty of President Grant, in communicating with the British Government, to present the issue in its broadest aspect. Russia objects to the operation of a treaty concerning whose construction there is no doubt. The United States owe to themselves a distinct declaration that they discard as untenable the British version of the convention respecting the fisheries, and that they are not willing to tolerate the enforcement of that version by Dominion officials. We look to London, not Ottawa, for an answer.

REPUBLICAN CRITICISM OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

From Harper's Weekly.

The free Republican criticisms of the administration have had one signal effect. They have demonstrated the hearty hold of the administration upon the public mind. Not one of those critics, except the Chicago *Tribune*, is disposed to look for reform beyond the Republican organization, and none of them expect it of the Democratic party. There are always orators and writers enough to glorify the situation, and we are therefore very much obliged to those other observers who show us what remains to be done. There are two kinds of travellers: those who prefer to sit around the camp-fire, and to tell the brave story of the journey; and those who look to see how the camp may be made more secure, and where to-morrow's path must be. Both dispositions are equally observable in public affairs; and nobody should be more heartily welcomed by a party than the critic, and even the grumbler. The old king had a skull laid beside his plate at the banquet. If the old Democratic party had encouraged criticism instead of servility, it would have been much wiser, and of a much longer life. It is a great mistake to try to imitate the Democratic method in the Republican organization. There are a thousand reasons why it could not be done. There is one all-sufficient reason why it should not be done. It would destroy the party.

Since the election, which has shown, despite every degree of jealousy, discontent, and serious difference, that the Republican ascendency is virtually unshaken, two things become clearer. First, a general feeling that the President will be renominated by the party; and second, that harmony upon every essential point is not impracticable. Entire harmony there cannot, of course, be. We, for instance, who advocate a civil service reform do not expect that Congress will at once pass a law which will wholly satisfy all our wishes. But we do expect to see the sentiment of the party more and more definitely declared for that reform, and we certainly do not expect it from any other possible party. So the protectionists and the free-traders, or revenue reformers, will not expect to have all their views embodied in the policy of the party; but each may justly expect a concession from the other. The *World* says that free trade is a motto nailed to the Democratic mast, and the party will go into the campaign of 1872 with that cry. We cannot, of course, regard the *World* as the best authority for the Democratic policy; but any party which, in the present condition of the country, declares for free trade and direct taxation will not elect a President in 1872. Undoubtedly the Democratic party will put into its next Presidential platform some fine phrases about free trade. But its orators upon the Pennsylvania stump, for instance, will not enlarge upon that plank.

We expect that the course of the administration and of Congress during the winter will tend to a rapid union of all Republican differences. We have a right to believe that the months since the adjournment will have shown Congress that the country wishes, first of all, peace at home and abroad; then financial relief; and; as a security of that and of the general honesty and economy of administration, a weakening of the system of patronage which now holds and abuses the civil service. In the State of New York there is, and has been for some time, a deplorable difference in the Republican party. It is in every way humiliating and harmful. But it cannot be healed until its cause is removed. And that cause is not a person but a system. It is patronage which is responsible for the discord of the party. If the Senators and Representatives of New York could truly say with Mr. Mundella that they had not the slightest personal influence in the appointment of the least officer in the civil service, and the same were true of local and State Representatives, the party would be entirely harmonious; and we might say of any of our various departments as Mr. Mundalla said of the Post Office in England, that it was the most efficient and economical institution in the country. The New York difference can be reconciled if Congress will thus lead the way.

Financial relief can be, and we have no doubt will be, found in a policy of reducing internal taxation to a few luxuries, and in adjusting the tariff to a revenue standard, while the burden of the debt is removed from this generation. That this is the settled wish of the country there can be no doubt. Nor is there any question that a tranquil and efficient session devoted to easing the public burdens, rather than to Buncombe eloquence, would be most advantageous to the party. The difficulty with the last session was that Congress seemed to have no perception of the national wishes, and went feeling and talking along in a rather resultless way. It can no longer say that it does not know what the country wishes. Plainly it wishes Republican ascendency, with economical and efficient administration. It expects a tariff, and it also expects the abolition of the income tax and the reduction of other taxation to a very considerable amount. There are entire confidence and the most general industrial activity throughout the country, and we hope that the party leaders will speak plainly, not fearing to recommend positive measures of reform, and trusting to the general intelligence of the people.

The criticism of which we have spoken has been of undoubted service. Yet the President would do the country and the criticising Republican press injustice if he supposed that it proceeded from serious distrust of him. It is long since there has been so pure an administration as that of General Grant, or one more sincerely and unostentatiously devoted to the public welfare.

THE FOLLY OF PHILADELPHIA.

From the N. Y. World.

Since the Cunard company withdrew its steamers from Boston, that city has been vainly disquieting itself to get them back again. All the seductive arts of which the Boston mind was capable, from erotic ogling to direct solicitation, have been brought to bear upon the obdurate British breast. But the British ear has remained deaf to the voice of the charmer; and the British breast, "full of sad experience," declines to move "slowly" or otherwise "to the stillness of its rest" in Boston. It is found by sad experience that a city which neither received nor issued any freight, to which no European ever wished to go, and from which the small and rational minority who wished to get away invariably fled to New York as a preliminary to future preregrinations, was not a desirable city to run a line of steamships to. Wherefore Boston mourns for her steamers and refuses to be comforted.

And now it seems that a similar frenzy has ruffled the placid bosom of commercial Philadelphia, and that a "meeting of merchants" has been held to conjure owners of steamships to see their own interests and confer upon the Old World the unspeakable boon of a direct communication with Philadelphia. But we grieve to see that Philadelphia is not wholly unselfish in her desires. She wishes, it is true, to confer upon strangers to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and aliens to the covenant of Penn the happiness of knowing that she exists. But, also and alas, she yearns to work up her own pig-iron into monarchs of the main, and to employ her shipwrights in the construction of vessels upon a Philadelphian modification of the Noachian pattern.

But let the Philadelphians pause in their mad career and consider before they waste their substance for that which, although it be cast upon the waters, will pretty certainly not be bread. Let them reflect that steamships are sailed not for glory only, but also for base lucre. The men who manage steamers, being instigated thereto by the devil, manage them partly for their own sakes, and not exclusively for the sake of ministering to the mind diseased of envious towns. As all good Americans when they die go to Paris, all good Philadelphians when they can come to New York. It is not fit that they should be plunged from the gloom of their own sepulchral city to the glories of European capitals without the intermediate and preparatory probation which is afforded them by this metropolis. It is necessary for them to buy raiment which bears some similitude to the habit of European men, and to acquire manners which will cause them to be regarded as members of a civilized community. No wise capitalist would project for profit a line of steamers plying to Memphis and old Thebes, to the ruins of Baalbec or the desert of Palmyra. Much less would any rational person adventure his substance in trading to Necropolis and the garden of the souls. If any man should undertake to start a line of steamers to a cemetery, it is easy to predict a speedy separation between that unwise man and his money. While we commend the piety of these Philadelphians, therefore, we are forced to question their perspicacity, and to counsel them to expend their money in embellishing the Sparta they were born to, and not to waste it in profane and vain attempts to establish lines of steamers, or in otherwise converting their sedate, respectable, but lethargic abode into a caricature of the activities, the ambitions, and the greatness of New York. Let them ponder the proverb which assures them that no man is to be called happy until he is dead. Let them solace themselves with meditating how very nearly dead, and therefore how comparatively happy, they already are, and how much more intolerable would be their condition if they succeeded in galvanizing themselves into an illusory and burdensome vitality.

MEMORIAL CHAPEL TO STONEWALL JACKSON AT THE VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

From the Richmond Whig.

The design of erecting a memorial chapel at the Virginia Military Institute, dedicated to the memory of Stonewall Jackson, has met the approval of the public, and the able and indefatigable superintendent, General F. H. Smith, has commenced the work with characteristic energy. The interruption to transportation caused by the flood will necessarily delay the completion of the work till the canal is restored, but, in the meantime, the bricks have been made and much of the preliminary work prepared for active operations in the spring. The structure will be imposing, and, in addition to the sacred purpose to which it will be dedicated, will add largely to the beauty of the Institute buildings. The foundations will be laid of granite, for which the Richmond Granite Company have donated the material. This public-spirited company have, by their liberal and praiseworthy action, entitled themselves to the gratitude and respect of our entire population. The company is composed of Pennsylvania capitalists, who purchased granite quarries on the canal, just above Richmond, in 1867, and have conducted the business ever since on a large scale, filling contracts for the material at St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, and other places. Mr. L. P. Ashmead, one of the company, has spent much time in Virginia since the enterprise was put on foot, and by his excellent bearing and liberal views has made many friends for himself and those he represents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

☞ T. T. T.
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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

OFFICE—No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1870.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Department of Highways, for labor done or material furnished during the year 1870, are requested to present them for payment on or before the 15th day of December, in order that they may receive the proper attention of the Committee on Highways.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
12 2 11t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.

An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau. ADELE PICOT, President.
12 2 tf C. JACOB, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until December 31, 1870, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
2. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.
3. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
4. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
5. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
6. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
7. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

Proposals must be sealed, and will be received until 3 o'clock of the day mentioned, but will not be opened until after the decision of the Court on the petition for an injunction now pending.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for furnishing Supplies to the Board of Public Education," will be received at the Office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, addressed to the undersigned, until TUESDAY, December 13th, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the supply of all BOOKS and STATIONERY to be used in the Public Schools of Philadelphia during the year 1871. The proposals must state the price and quality of the Books and articles of Stationery proposed to be furnished, and accompanied by a sample of each item. The Committee reserve the right to reject all supplies not in accordance with sample. A list of books, etc., as authorized by the Board can be seen at the Secretary's Office.

By order of the Committee on Supplies.

N. J. HOFFMAN,
11 10 29 D6 13 Chairman.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "Proposals for Supplying Blanks to the Board of Public Education" will be received at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, addressed to the undersigned, until December 13, at 12 o'clock M., for the supply of all Blanks required for the Public Schools for the year 1871.

A sample of the Blanks authorized by the Board can be seen at the Secretary's office.

By order of the Committee on Supplies.

N. J. HOFFMAN,
11 16, 23, 30, D 12 Chairman.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING GLASSES,

Strictly our own manufacture, and of warranted workmanship, at the lowest prices.

ALL THE NEW CHROMOS of Europe and America.

SWISS RUSTIC GOODS, invoices opened to-day.

Sole Agency for the ROGERS GROUPS.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open, free at all times.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

BRICKMAKERS' CLAY-SPADES AND TOOLS, Miller's make. No. 309 S. FIFTH Street. 12 9 1m*

OYSTER KNIVES OF FINE Cast Steel. No. 309 S. FIFTH St.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 220 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wtm

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. (5 13 fmw§

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

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The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
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Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

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SPHERICAL
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Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

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NEW
PUBLICATIONS.

WHAT CHANGED GUY DENNIS; or, Life at School. 16mo, 80 cents.
DAYS AT MILLGATE; or, Lame Johnnie's Holiday. 18mo, 35 cents. "Story of a pleasant summer vacation spent on the banks of the Clyde."
GREAT THINGS DONE BY LITTLE PEOPLE. 18mo, 40 cents. "A valuable book for children, giving an account of 'Little Heroes,' 'Clever Little People,' 'Missionary Children,' 'Little Martyrs,' etc."
ALONE IN LONDON. 18mo, 196 pages, 60 cents.
Just published and for sale by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
11 30 wfm6t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
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President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM GAUL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of SARAH GAUL et al., executors William Gaul, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, December 19, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 131 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

125 mwf 5t GEORGE M. CONARROE, Auditor.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 19. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p4

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Within a short time past, the windows of a number of stores on Chesnut street have been broken in, and gloves and various articles stolen therefrom. The perpetrators are supposed to have been bootblacks. On Saturday last Joseph Blyler, engaged in tending bar at the northeast corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, was arrested on suspicion of having received the articles thus stolen. Nineteen pairs of gloves were recovered at the house of Blyler's father, at Fort Washington, and are identified as part of the stolen property. Blyler was held in $3000 bail to answer.

—Gustavus Smith, aged about forty years, was waylaid last evening about 6 o'clock in Alaska street, near Eighth, by a crowd of young men, who knocked him down, cut him in the neck with a knife, and then robbed him of his money, watch, and cane. A large crowd soon collected, during which the perpetrators of the act made their escape. The injured man was then placed in a carriage and removed to his residence.

—Charles Sweitzer, better known as "Minty John," was found by a policeman, on Saturday night, in an insensible condition in the street at Tenth and Norris. The officer went for assistance to take him to the station-house, and on returning found him dead. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from intemperance and exposure.

Domestic Affairs.

—On Saturday a large portion of the village of Rochelle, Illinois, fifty miles west of Chicago, was burned.

—There is prospect of more trouble occurring through the use of the Bergen tunnel by opposing railway interests.

—The funeral of General Walbridge took place from Washington on Saturday, and was attended by many distinguished attaches of the Government.

—The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has adopted a memorial, to be presented to Congress, in favor of subsidizing an American steamship line to Australia.

—During the session of the National Board of Trade at Buffalo on Saturday morning an animated discussion ensued upon the subject of resuming specie payments.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

CONTINUED PRUSSIAN SUCCESS—RETREAT OF THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE—GAMBETTA GIVES UP THE STRUGGLE—REMOVAL OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FROM TOURS TO BORDEAUX.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Times of to-day has a striking and conciliatory editorial on the subject of the Alabama claims. It asks no indemnity for the insults heaped on England in consequence of the depredations of the Alabama, but craves a settlement of the claims, not merely because they are just, but for the purpose of inaugurating an era of better feeling and closer amity between the United States and Great Britain.

The Morning Post of to-day sees no hope of better relations with the United States, as it says the best Americans avoid or are driven from political life, while men like General Butler wield political influence, and ostentatious courtesy is shown to nations supposed to be unfriendly to England.

Five hundred cases of guns of Colt's manufacture, which were seized by the government on their arrival here from America, have been delivered to the consignee.

Preparations for great movements and fresh sorties are being made in Paris and no person is allowed to leave the city. Generals Trochu and Ducrot were both outside the walls on December 4.

At Nevry, a village northwest of Gien, the advance of the Prussian 3d army corps overtook and defeated the rearguard of the Army of the Loire, which was obliged, in consequence, to hasten its retreat, and on Wednesday the 17th Prussian division engaged the French west of Meung and beat them, after a sharp fight, in which the 1st Bavarian corps participated. The French lost 260 prisoners, one gun and one mitrailleuse.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Rumors are repeated here that an armistice is being negotiated at Versailles.

A squadron of French gunboats has been sent to protect the shipping entering the port of St. Nazaire and the mouth of the Loire.

Riots are reported to have broken out in Berlin, on account of the calling into active service the married men of the landwehr.

A frightful explosion occurred at a cartridge factory in Birmingham to-day. All hands were at work at the time, and twenty are reported killed and thirty to forty wounded.

LONDON, Dec. 7, [Special to New York World]—It is the impression in the clubs to-night, and the hopes of the French Imperialists are greatly strengthened, that the Prussian government is decidedly favorable to the restoration of the empire. The health of the Emperor is wonderfully improved. Gladstone's note, announcing that the government has taken care to make the provision necessary for the protection of the person of the Pope, and adequate support of his dignity and personal freedom and the independence of his spiritual functions, excites surprise and criticism; that the government, by such declaration, made at this moment, intends the double purpose of influencing the great catholic meeting, in St. James' Hall, on Friday. It is also to conciliate the feeling in Ireland, where rumors of impending difficulty with America has already caused alarm.

Tardieu, in a dispatch of December 7, from Tours, asserts that the retreat of the army of the Loire was effected without other sacrifice than the naval guns in the entrenchments of Orleans, all of which were spiked.

The London press of to-morrow will howl over Gladstone's note concerning the protection of the Pope, declaring it an utter reversal of the traditional English policy since the reformation.

Kalloran reports from Tours that the army of the Loire has divided into two bodies, the left wing moving towards Tours, while the right wing and centre move south along the railroad to Vierzon.

Wolff telegraphs from Berlin on December 7: Before the negotiations for a peace congress, the German princes met at Versailles. The purchase of provisions for the use of Paris, after the capitulation, was intrusted to the officers of the Commissariat, who concluded contracts with English houses. The officers preferred to operate through German houses, but it was ascertained that the export of provisions would produce inconveniences in Germany.

Ignatieff declares that it is impossible to withdraw Gortschakoff's note, but says the Czar will not violate the treaty of 1856.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—[Special to the New York World.]—Reports are again current that John Bright is to be sent as a special envoy to Washington, to negotiate a settlement of the Alabama and Fisheries question.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—A dispatch from Gambetta asks Laurier to announce that he (Gambetta) has asked for an armistice, to enable the National Assembly to be elected, and requests that Favre be permitted to leave Paris to consult his colleagues and conduct the negotiations. He admits that he has lost hope of prosecuting successfully the struggle, and has no expectation of defending Tours. The army of the Loire has been beaten in detail, and Gambetta declines the responsibility of a further struggle, or of making peace. The Assembly must decide.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—[Special to the New York Tribune]—The committee recently formed for the purpose of obtaining the best possible securities for peace and amity between England and the United States, had intended to announce the plan at an earlier date; but has determined now to take no public action, pending the settlement of the Eastern question. The committee includes many influential members of Parliament. Thomas Hughes is chairman.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The North German Parliament has approved the Federal treaty with Bavaria. All the amendments were rejected.

The official journal announces that the government has removed to Bordeaux. M. Gambetta will go to the army of the Loire, which has been divided into two corps with the supreme object of reaching Paris. He will then return here and remain with the archives. General Chauzy reports that he fought yesterday against the army of Frederick Charles and repulsed the enemy along the whole line.

The King telegraphs to-day to the Queen: "There was severe but successful fighting yesterday near Meung, and more resistance is expected there. One gun, several mitrailleuses and 150 prisoners were taken. The sanitary condition of the army in the field is very favorable."

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—President Simson announced yesterday in the North German Parliament that a note had been received from Bismarck, in which it was stated that King William had accepted the title of "Emperor of Germany." On third reading the Federal treaties were finally passed. The protocols of treaties with Baden, Hesse, Wurtenburg and Bavaria have been sanctioned.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—[Special to New York Herald.] Bismarck reiterates his denial that he opposed the bombardment of Paris. It is reported to-day that a council of war at Versailles has decided to bombard the city.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 9.—Beaumont, Massos and Beaugency, have been evacuated by the French. King William sent a telegram to the King of Wurtemburg, congratulating him on the valor of the Wurtemburg troops, and expressing sorrow for the great losses they have sustaind. The King of Wurtemburg, in reply, telegraphed that he felt gratitude for, and pride in the accomplishment of victory. He regretted the loss of life, but was consoled by the fact, that it was in the great cause of f Germany that this precious blood had been shed.

General Ducrot has issued the following order of the day to his command:

VINCENNES, Dec. 4.—Soldiers—After two days of glorious battles you have recrossed the Marne, having found that your efforts were fruitless. When the enemy has not time to concentrate or to prepare to continue the vain sacrifice of life, let us renew the contest with increased animation and raise our hearts to the level of the sacrifice demanded by the holy cause which we must not hesitate to sacrifice our lives.

TOURS, Dec. 8.—Official decrees have appeared appointing General Bourbaki to the command of the first army, and General Chauzy to that of the second army, into which the army of the Loire has been divided.

General D'Aurelles refuses the command of the military camp at Cherburg, which has been offered to him.

It is reported that there was fighting all of to-day along the left bank of the Loire, between the French under General Chauzy and the forces repulsed by him yesterday. The reports add that he was again successful.

It is said that the Tours government will go to Bordeaux, as the Prussians might risk the sending of a force to this city. A portion of the personel and officers go to-night, but Gambetta and the Ministry bureau will not leave until they are obliged to.

There is no news from Bourbaki, who has a large force on the right bank of the Loire. It is rumored that he is marching on Paris.

TOURS, Dec. 9.—The government has made public the following:

"General Chanzy reports to the War Department that there was an attack all along the lines from Meung to St. Laurent des Bois, last night and today. The principal effort of the enemy was at Bugency. The Germans were very strong at tha place, having no less than eighty-six cannon. Their force consisted of two divisions of Bavarians, one division of Prussians, 2000 cavalry, and strong reserves, under command of Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg. The enemy were repulsed and driven beyond Grand Chartres. We sleep to-night on the position we had this morning. The prisoners taken acknowledge that the Prussians suffered heavy losses. The battle lasted until night. I have not yet received a complete list of our losses. We may be attacked again to-morrow, but are prepared to resist to the utmost. The Bavarian Lieutenant General Stephor, commanding a division, was wounded before St. Laurent des Bois. The Prussians have been driven from Moralles."

MONTBELLIARD, Dec. 6.—Belfort is making a splendid defence. The Prussians at one time occupied Danjontez, but were driven out, with great loss. They acknowledge that this siege has cost them more than any other during the war.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·15	MOON SETS	8·50
SUN SETS	4·32	HIGH WATER	4·22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
E. A. SOUDER,
SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Nov. 16
Arizona	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 18
Weser	Bremen	New York	Nov. 19
Guiding Star	Southam'tn	New York	Nov. 20
Ottawa	Liverpool	Baltimore	Nov. 23
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 26
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 26
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Nov. 29
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 30
England	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 30
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 30
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Dec. 13
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 13
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Abyssinia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Weser	New York	Bremen	Dec. 17
Wyoming	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 21
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Dec. 24
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 24
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 27
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Tyrian	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 28
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 31
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 31

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Dec. 13
Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 15
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec. 16
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec. 17

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Ship Saranak, Dunlevy, Mobile, Cope Bros.
Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Doane, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Arlington, Costello, Belfast, Workman & Co.
Brig Black Duck, Doane, Demerara, Souder & Adams.
Brig Mary Cobb, Brown, Boston, Charles Mershon.
Schr Cornelia, Noyes, Alexandria, do.
Schr Virginia, Small, Portland, Souder & Adams.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, Charleston, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr N. & H. Gould, Chase, Providence, D. Cooper.
Schr John R. Ford, Gallagher, Norfolk, Va., do.
Schr J. H. Gallagher, Boyd, Richmond, Va., do.
Schr E. Mathew, Wright, Washington, D.C., do.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffries, do. do.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, 5 days from New Orleans via Havana, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Hazleton, Cumming, 4 days from Taunton, to Chas. Mershon.

Schr S. R. Galt, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Tropic, Banks, at this port on Friday from Saulsbury, with lumber, is consigned to John L. Redner—not as before.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 10.—Three barges for Baltimore and nine for Philadelphia, light, leave in tow to-night.

M. Rowe, with salt, for Trenton, and Charles, with ore and soda ash, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 10.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Enterprise, Hiram Snell, Throckmorton, C. M. Niles, A. G. Goodrich, G. H. Stewart, F. W. Tripp, A. G. Wheeler, and B. C. Lake, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 12.—The J. Harrison, with pig iron, for Baltimore, left on Saturday. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Dec. 12.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Minerva, with oats to Hoffman & Kennedy.
Wm. Edwards, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Arabella, with bark to D. Cooper.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 10—P. M.—The Turley reports went to sea yesterday, bark Fury, and brig Nuovo, Provicenza.

The bark Thomas left for Philadelphia last night. Wind N. W. Thermometer, 43.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Scandinavian, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Tripoli, from Liverpool, at Boston yesterday.

Br. steamer Aleppo, Moreland, from Liverpool, Queenstown, and Boston, at New York 9th inst.

Br. steamer India, Munroe, from Glasgow via Liverpool, cleared at New York 10th inst.

Br. steamers France, Thompson, and City of Washington, Jones, for Liverpool, cleared at New York 10th inst.

Br. steamer Helvetia, Griggs, from New York 23d ult., at Queenstown 10th inst., and proceeded for Liverpool.

N. G. steamer America, Bussius, for Bremen, cl'd at New York 10th inst.

N. G. steamer Silesia, Trautman, from Hamburg 27th ult., at New York 9th inst., with 503 passengers.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 10th inst.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 8th inst.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, hence for Havana and New Orleans, was passed 6th inst., 20 miles north of Jupiter Light, wind S.

Brig Open Sea, hence for Boston, was spoken 9th inst., off Barnegat.

Brig William H. Parks, Lamphear, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P.M. 7th inst., but returned again.

Schr Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, fm Wilmington, N. C., for Philadelphia, was passed 9th inst., lat. 37 12, long. 74 24.

Schr M. E. Gildersleeve, Hawley, at New York 10th inst. from Delaware.

Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, at New York 10th inst. from Georgetown, D. C.

Schr Margaret C. Lyons, Smith, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 8th inst.

Schr John S. Lee, Vangilder, from Savannah, at Jacksonville 5th inst.

Schr John Bird, Sleeper, from Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 7th inst.

Schr Governor Burton, Ludlam, at Providence 9th inst. from Georgetown, D. C.

Schr Annie, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 8th inst.

Schrs H. T. Hedges, Franklin, and D. S. Mershon, Ayres, hence, at Providence 8th inst.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case, hence, at Pawtucket 8th instant.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, s'ld from New Bedford 9th inst.

Schr George W. Twibill, Loughberry, from Portland, Conn., at New York 9th inst.

Schr Transit, Racket, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Newport P. M. 8th inst.

Schrs Annie H. Gaskill, Fox, and Eliza and Rebecca, Ireland, hence, at Norfolk 8th inst.

Schr H. G. Hand, Hand, from Charleston, at Baltimore 9th inst.

Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp, for New York, s'ld from Gardiner 30th ult.

Schr A. D. Huddell, Long, hence, at Salem 8th instant.

Schrs E. Kidder, Baker, and Dirigo, Snow, hence, at Boston 9th inst.

Schr Lettie, Taylor, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 8th inst.

Schr Clara Rankin, Falker, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.

Schrs Sarah A. Hammond, Westgate, and Jessie Williamson, Jr., Connelly, hence, at Providence 9th instant.

Schrs Foam, Ward, from New Haven, and Gust, Green, fm Hartford, both for Trenton, at New York 9th inst.

Schrs Frances French, Clockmatt, from Wareham; D. A. Berry, Walters, from Providence; and James, Selsey, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, at New York 9th inst.

Schrs Thomas Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River; George B. Somes, Pray, from Bangor; and Searsville, Chase, from Boston, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 7th inst. The T. Borden and G. B. Somes returned again.

Schrs James Satterthwaite, Kimmey, for Philadelphia; Stephen S. Lee, Springer, for do.; and Fred. Tyler, Tyrrell, for New Brunswick, N. J., s'ld from Providence 9th inst.

Schrs J. B. Vandusen, Corson, and Lottie Wells, Wells, from Boston for Baltimore or Philadelphia; M. E. Femerick, Dasey, from Lanesville for Philadelphia; and A. C. Paige, Haley, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.

Schrs Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, for Pawtucket; E. A. Safford, Powers, for Providence; M. V. Cook, Valkenburg, for do.; J. I. Worthington, Young, for do.; Golden Eagle, Howes, for New Bedford; and E. W. Pratt, Nickerson, for Boston, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 10th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Ada Ames, from Rockland for Philadelphia, before reported put into Edgartown for repairs after collision with schr Ida Hudson, had completed the same 7th inst., and would sail for destination 8th.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 41

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
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112

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE, No. 216 CHESNUT Street.
Apply to ALFRED G. BAKER,
No. 435 CHESNUT Street.
11 27 10t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw§

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G. W. RUSSELL,

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Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
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Second floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
3 2 1y1

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

COTTON AND WOOL FINISHING MAchines, Shears, Brushing, Napping and Fulling, Lapping and Measuring Machines, Iron Temples, New Cutters and [illegible]
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5 2 m No. 18 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

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Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

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Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED.

We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.

Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the

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Good men wanted as Agents 10 13 thstu2m

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INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND
MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732.

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PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)	$200,000·00
CASH Assets, October, 1870	581,139·12

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
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CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

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Gay's China Palace,

No. 1012 CHESNUT Street,

Wishing to reduce stock, are offering their goods at the following unprecedentedly low prices:—

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	$30·00
" " " " " 113 "	21·50
" " " Tea " 44 "	7·00
" " " " " 46 "	8·00
" " " Cups and Saucers, 12 pieces, cups with handles	1·00
Stone China Dining Sets, 96 pieces	9·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 44 pieces	3·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 pieces	4·00
Stone Chamber Sets	2·50
" Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces	50
" Dining Plates, per dozen	1·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	75
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 bottles and puff box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 glasses, waiter and bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and *insured* against breakage to destination.

Show Room open till 9 o'clock at night.
11 26smw1mrp

CARPETINGS.

INVITATION.

Citizens and strangers are cordially invited (either as purchasers or visitors) to call and examine the many new and handsome patterns of Carpetings and Oil Cloths, of newly arranged colorings, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, in addition to a great variety of goods of American manufacture, executed in such a manner as to gratify all interested in the progress of home production s.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,
11 16 mwf t1 1 PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SPANISH OLIVES.

FINEST QUALITY OF THE NEW CROP,

For sale by the gallon by

JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH
12 3 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MATERIALS FOR MINCE PIES.

BUNCH LAYER RAISINS AND SULTANA RAISINS, CITRON, CURRANTS, SPICES, SWEET CIDER, WINES, ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

AMUSEMENTS.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
GRAND OPENING FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, December 12.
Shakespeare's Five Act Comedy of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS as.....Rosalind
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT as.....Jacques
The Champion Athlete of the World,
JAMES MACE, as.....Charles, the Wrestler
AS YOU LIKE IT MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

Take notice of the
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
No charge for Reserved Seats.

Private Boxes	$8·00
Seats in Orchestra Stalls and Circle	1·00
Admission to Orchestra Circle	75c
Admission to Dress Circle	50c
Admission to Family Circle	25c

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 7¾.
Seats can be secured in advance at Abel's Dramatic Repository, in the Theatre Building, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., daily. 2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 12,
LAST NIGHT BUT ELEVEN OF
EDWIN BOOTH.
Shakespeare's historical tragedy, in 5 acts, of
HAMLET.
Hamlet.....EDWIN BOOTH
Tuesday—EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.
Wednesday—EDWIN BOOTH AS RICHARD III.
Thursday—EDWIN BOOTH AS KING LEAR.
From the original text, restoring the character of "THE FOOL."
Saturday—BOOTH MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT A HIT.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON....."The Ferret."
TO-NIGHT, EVERY NIGHT, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2,
McCloskey's Great Sensation Drama,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON as....."The Ferret."
Friday, December 16, first benefit of
OLIVER DOUD BYRON.
Matinee on Saturday at 2 P. M.

GRAND CONCERT AND READING
BY THE
CELEBRATED ELOCUTIONIST,
S. K. MURDOCH,
AT CONCERT HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, December 13, 1870,
when he will be assisted by the following Eminent Talent:—
Madame JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF, Mezzo Soprano.
Mr. JACOB GRAF, Tenor.
THE VOCAL UNION, of Philadelphia.
Pianist.....EDMUND WOLSIEFFER
The whole under the direction of WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; no reserved seats. 12 10 8t*

A GRAND BAZAAR,
IN AID OF THE
BAPTIST HOME,
Will be held at
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
FOR ONE WEEK,
Commencing DECEMBER 12.
TO FURNISH A HOME FOR THE AGED, INFIRM, AND POOR.
Music through the day and evening. 12 9 8t
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

MRS. CHARLES WARNER'S GREAT CHAMPION CIRCUS, TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
WONDERFUL AND STARTLING PERFORMANCES.
"THE MAN WITH THE IRON JAW."
THE CELEBRATED FRENCH WRESTLERS.
THE UNAPPROACHABLE COOKE FAMILY.
Signor ALBERTO, the Contortionist, and the Grand Combination Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday. 12 12 6t

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
Erected at a cost of $250,000.
OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, December 17.
POWERFUL COMBINATION
IN AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
SEE THE GREAT PROGRAMME.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the ale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels. 25 cents admission draws overflowing houses. Engagement burlesque Prima Donna, C. Heywood. First appearance Silver Voice Balladist, Mr. G. Bees. 12 12 6t

GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
from December 20 to January 2, 1871.
Gifts for the Fair, communications received, and information given at the German Society's Hall, No. 24 South SEVENTH Street. 11 28 30t*

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—GERMANIA ORchestra Matinees every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½. Tickets, 50 cents. Packages of 4 for $1. 12 2

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned
Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
GOULD & FISCHER.
923 Chesnut Street,
1018 Arch Street.
J. E. GOULD,
WM. G. FISCHER.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their ne
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT
Arion Piano Fortes,
Warranted to stand in tune longer than any other Pianos in the market.
ALSO, ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,
With the Jubilant.
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 North SEVENTH Street.
Music Bound at lowest rates. 12 9 fmw1mrp

BONBONS DE PARIS.

Paris Confections

Of every variety and of the most exquisite flavors.

Mr. PENAS is happy to announce that he has secured his importation of

Paris Fancy Boxes,

Comprising a magnificent assortment of

BASKETS AND BONBONNIERES.

C. PENAS,
No. 830 WALNUT STREET,
12 5 mw1m PHILADELPHIA

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1870.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STOCK.

THE old rumor, revamped from time to time, that New Yorkers were buying up Pennsylvania Railroad stock has recently been repeated in an unusually emphatic form, and it derives a certain air of plausibility from the fact that eight thousand shares, formerly owned by the city of Philadelphia, were recently sold in one lot to Gothamite purchasers. That such sales should occur is not at all extraordinary. New York is a great railway share market, and when her speculators are tired of buying and selling worthless or overpriced stocks, it is not surprising that they should invest in the shares of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which, if we consider the vast amount of its property and the brilliancy of its prospects, are much cheaper than the stock of the New York through lines. It is alleged, however, that a deeper motive than that of finding a profitable investment or a promising speculation has prompted some of the late purchases, and that a scheme is on foot to gobble up a controlling interest in the Pennsylvania Railroad, to revolutionize its management, and to run it hereafter exclusively in the interests of the city of New York. We fancy that this danger is somewhat remote, and that it has not yet become necessary to sound very loudly the tocsin of alarm. It is possible, in an age when Asa Packer owns half of the Lehigh Valley, when a controlling interest in the Reading Railroad is held by a very small number of persons, when Vanderbilt is credited with the virtual ownership of the New York Central, when Fisk and Gould have bagged the New York and Erie, that a small knot of speculators may aspire to the control of the Pennsylvania Central; but we opine that they will have quite a good time in securing possession of a majority of its stock. If, however, by any combination of accidents, such a transfer should be effected, it is conjectured by some alarmists that Philadelphia will speedily and inevitably be ruined. We must confess, however, that we scarcely understand why our merchants should tremble in their boots over the transactions of the stock market. All railways are run now, like most other modern institutions, to make money; and the chief difference between them is that while one class is managed for the benefit of the stockholders, another class is managed mainly for the pecuniary benefit of the officers or managers, and another class in part for the enrichment of the officers and in part for the enrichment of the stockholders. If the Pennsylvania Railroad should fall into the possession of speculators of the Fisk and Gould stamp, stockholders might sigh in vain for dividends; while if Vanderbilt bought a controlling interest, his fellow-stockholders might have their interests as well protected as at present. But so far as the business community of this city is concerned, the day seems to have gone forever when their special interests could be paramount objects of solicitude either with the present managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad or their possible successors. The railroad company has in time past, and will probably in time to come, do what it thinks best for itself, accommodating Philadelphia merchants as far as the business derived from them can be made a source of profit, but manifesting equal, or, if possible, even greater, readiness to accommodate the merchants of Baltimore and New York. The great substratum of the prosperity of the Pennsylvania Railroad is the local trade and travel between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. This of itself affords a sure and magnificent income; and the numerous through-trade projects which extend beyond the confines of this Commonwealth derive their greatest vitality from the act that they make the Pennsylvania Railroad a formidable competitor for the through business of New York and Baltimore as well as that of Philadelphia. In this sense the Pennsylvania Railroad has been for years managed in a metropolitan spirit; and if a change in its management occurs, we presume that this portion of its policy would not be materially modified. The merchants of Philadelphia have made many complaints of the indisposition of the existing management of the Pennsylvania Railroad to exhibit special regard for their interests, and they are even now anxious to secure a reform in several matters connected with freight charges, so that, if their special wants cannot be better served, they will care comparatively little how soon our giant railways become, like all other smaller corporations, the prize of the highest and best bidder in the open stock market. The present management will scarcely be sustained through thick and thin as an indispensable adjunct of Philadelphia interests unless it shows a deeper and a more exclusive devotion to the special interests of this city than it has hitherto displayed. Where the welfare of the road and the interests of Philadelphia are identical, we do not doubt that the present management does its best for both parties; but in the various questions where the interests of the road prompt one policy, and the interests of this city could be best promoted by another, the welfare of Philadelphia becomes a secondary consideration—and this is nearly the worst that can happen under any conjectural management which proved honest and efficient.

THE SENTENCE OF HANLON.

ON Saturday the case of John Hanlon, convicted of the murder of Mary Mohrman, was settled by the court refusing the motion for a new trial, and by Judge Ludllow pronouncing the death sentence. The opinion of the court upon the several points presented by the prisoner's counsel in their demand for a new trial completely exposed their fallacy, and no one can read the document and not acknowledge that the judges were inspired with an earnest desire to see impartial justice done, or that Hanlon did not have a fair trial, in which his guilt was most conclusively proved. The crime of which Hanlon was convicted was so horrible and so disgraceful to human nature that nothing but the death penalty can be a proper expiation for it. Such a wretch is not fit to live, and the miserable melodramatic display which he attempted before and after the death sentence could only have the effect of increasing the contempt that every man and woman in the city must feel for him, in spite of his fearful situation. The death sentence as pronounced by Judge Ludlow was one of the most eloquent and impressive ever heard in any court, and if Hanlon is not altogether a brute, it should have effect of inducing him to prepare for his inevitable doom. The discovery of this criminal and the manner of his conviction, no less than the horrible offense of which he is guilty, make his case one of the most remarkable in our criminal annals; and remembering, as our citizens must, the poor little child who was his innocent victim, they cannot but feel a satisfaction in knowing that the hand of justice has been heavily laid upon him, and that his punishment will be an example to other evil doers. The detection and prompt punishment of such an offender as Hanlon, in spite of the mystery that enshrouded his crime, will most certainly have a wholesome effect in restraining the ruffianly instincts of other brutal scoundrels who might be disposed to follow his example; and dreadful as is the punishment that awaits him, it will be no more than he has merited, and no more than will be sufficient to furnish an example that others will be disposed to heed.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

CONSIDERABLE cause for complaint has existed for a long time past at the difficulty that frequently exists in parties who are entitled to them obtaining advertised letters from the Post Office. On applying at the window, persons who have the best reasons for believing that letters advertised in their names are intended for them are often informed that they are too late, as earlier claimants have already appeared. We believe that the Post Office regulations with regard to this matter provide as many safeguards as are possible without creating serious inconvenience to the public, and that the clerks, by asking from what points letters are expected and other pertinent questions, endeavor to prevent any mistakes from being perpetrated. It is obvious, however, that in spite of these precautions advertised letters can frequently be obtained by improper persons, and there is reason to believe that rogues of both sexes make a regular business of answering the Post-Office advertisements of uncalled-for letters. The number of scamps engaged in this particular line of thieving cannot, comparatively speaking, be very large, and the probabilities are that the business is not carried on extensively, except by a very few individuals. Unless an advertised letter is expected to contain money, or is of very great importance, the sufferer will not be likely to make any complaint to the Post-Office authorities, or go to the trouble and inconvenience of instituting an investigation; and the consequence is that the extent of the evil is not fully recognized. The matter is one that ought to be looked into, however, and so efficient a Postmaster as General Bingham will, we are sure, take the proper steps to put a check upon a serious nuisance now that his attention has been called to it. If, as we suppose, the principal offenders are few in number, it ought not to be a very difficult matter for a skilful detective to "spot" some of them at least, and if one or two of the thieves were caught in the act of obtaining letters that did not belong to them, and were properly punished, there would probably be very little cause for complaint in the future, especially if a suitable amount of vigilance were to be exercised by the clerks and the detective to prevent the nuisance from obtaining any extensive proportions.

THE FRENCH BAZAR.

WE commend to the favorable notice of our readers the bazar to be held at Concert Hall from Wednesday next until Christmas eve. Great exertions have been made by the ladies who have interested themselves to make this one of the most attractive affairs of the kind ever held in this city, and we have every reason to believe that the display of useful and fancy articles will be unusually fine. The proceeds of the bazar will be devoted to the relief of the sick and wounded in France; and for the credit of a great city like Philadelphia the amount sent across the Atlantic, with the good wishes of a multitude of American citizens, should be as large as possible.

No matter how much the sympathies of different persons may vary concerning the merits of the contest now being waged between Germany and France, the sick and wounded have claims upon all, and if any distinction is made it ought to be in favor of the French, who are the most in need of the kind of aid those who have interested themselves in this bazar propose to extend. In giving of our abundance to relieve the sufferings of the wounded men of the French armies no obligation of neutrality is violated, while, independently of the demands of humanity, we will be doing a good work that will bind more firmly than ever the friendly relations that have for so many years existed between the French and American people. We hope that the citizens of Philadelphia will contribute liberally to the bazar, so that the display may be as imposing as possible, and that after it is opened they will purchase largely without disputing about prices. The ladies having charge of the tables, however, may be safely entrusted with the task of getting the largest possible amounts for the articles they offer for sale, and the prospects are that the profits of the bazar will equal the most sanguine expectations of those who have interested themselves in it.

NOTICES.

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS,
OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS,
OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS.
MEN'S WINTER
MELTON OVERCOATS,
ALL WOOL,
FOR
EIGHT DOLLARS, $8, $8, EIGHT DOLLARS.
A good serviceable article selling much below their value.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

AN INVENTIVE GENIUS called at the Nickel Plating Works, and presenting several pieces resembling our twenty-five cent coin, inquired of the foreman if they could be nickel-plated He was told they could, and requested to return for them in a few hours. He went into ecstacies on seeing them in their new dress, and remarked that they would defy the best judges of coin, as they resisted the usual tests, were of proper weight, and had every appearance of the genuine article, to all of which the foreman assented, agreeing that they would readily pass current. His next eager inquiry was as to the price for plating them in large quantities, to which the foreman blandly replied, *"Thirty cents apiece!"*

SEE advertisement of Atmore's Mince Meat on Eighth Page.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE.—For singers and public speakers, to keep the throat moist and voice clear, it is excellent. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
Sole Manufacturers,
S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.
Subject—"The False Theory.
This lecture is a presentation of the facts of life, against the theory that women are born to be supported and protected by men.
LUCRETIA MOTT
will introduce Miss ANTHONY to the audience.
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra.
Tickets for sale at GOULD & FISCHER'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy on the evening of the lecture.
Doors open at 7¼. Lecture at 8. 12 9 3t

☞ TO VESSEL OWNERS AND CAPTAINS
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1870.
A special meeting of the VESSEL OWNERS' ASSOCIATION will be held at the Association Rooms, No. 123 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration the necessity of some Congressional legislation to protect and advance the interests of vessels engaged in the coasting trade.
All persons interested in this matter are invited to be present.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
President.
CHAS. H. STEELMAN,
Secretary. 12 9 fmtu3t

☞ A STATED MEETING OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE P. E. CHURCH, IN PHILADELPHIA, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, December 12, at 7¼ o'clock, at the CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, S. E. corner of TWENTY-FIRST and CHRISTIAN Sts.
The subject for discussion will be—
"UNIFORM LESSONS, AND LESSON STUDY."
REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS,
OF BOSTON,
And other Clergymen and Laymen will participate. All interested in Sunday-school work invited.
GEORGE C. THOMAS,
12 10 2t Recording Secretary.

☞ WOMEN'S WORK FOR WOMAN.—A Public Meeting of the Women of Philadelphia and their friends will be held in Tabernacle Baptist Church, CHESNUT Street, above Eighteenth, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at ¼ to 8 o'clock, to adopt plans of organization. Addresses will be delivered by
RT. REV. WM. BACON STEVENS,
Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ,
REV. MR. KENNARD,
REV. J. L. WITHROW,
WM. BUCKNELL, Esq. 1t

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.
Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.
CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 10 smwtf Treasurer.

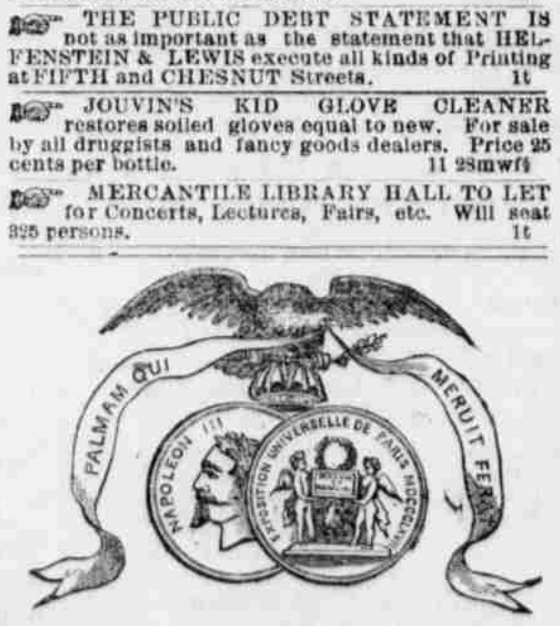
☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.
The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
12 12 mwf t j 10 P. LAMB, Cashier.

☞ OUR NEW PROCESS ENABLES PRESS copies to be taken of the printed matter on the form used. HELFEINSTEIN & LEWIS, Printers, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT IS not as important as the statement that HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS execute all kinds of Printing at FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf§

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL TO LET for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, etc. Will seat 325 persons. 1t



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NAPOLEON III
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE PARIS MDCCCLXVII

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

The CABINET ORGANS made by this Company are of such universal reputation, not only throughout America but also in Europe, and are so generally the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE among instruments of the class, that few need to be assured of their superiority.

PRICES REDUCED, OCTOBER, 1870,
FROM $50 to $10.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full information, and TESTIMONY CIRCULAR, will be sent free to any one desiring them.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street,
J. E. GOULD. PHILADELPHIA.
WM. G. FISCHER. 12 10 13t 4p

TO JOSEPH E. SMILEY.—THE ORPHANS' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, upon petition filed, has granted a rule on you returnable on the 14th day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why you should not be dismissed as Trustee of the estate of SARAH ELIZA COULTER. AMOS BRIGGS,
Attorney for petitioner.
December 10, 1870. 12 12mtf

A MERCHANT TAILOR WISHING TO RETIRE will dispose of good will, stock, etc. $2000 cash will be required; business large, location central. Apply to LIPPINCOTT & JOHNSON, SEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 12 10 2t

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mws§ PHILADELPHIA.

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603 605
R. & W.

EXCELLENT OUTFITS FOR EXCELLENT GENTLEMEN.

HOLIDAY APPAREL FOR GROWING YOUTH.

CHOICE RAIMENT FOR THE LITTLE LADS.

Splendid Breakfast Coats.
Luxurious Smoking Jackets.
Gorgeous Robes de Chambre.
Magnificent Lounging Coats.
Boys' Reefing Jackets.
Boys' Cape Overcoats.
Boys' Holiday Suits.
Boys' School Suits.
Fine Glengarry Overcoats.
Beautiful Chinchilla Stormproofs.
Substantial Beaver Cloth Coat.
Excellent Coachmen's Coats.
Fine Driving Overcoats.
Stylish Cheviot Overcoats.
Cheap Business Suits.
Everyday Suits.
Walking Suits.
Wedding Suits.
Evening Dress Suits.
Fine Cassimere Pants.
Elegant Cashmere Vests.
Superior Dress Coats.

READY-MADE OR MADE TO ORDER.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
IN FULL BLAST.

Great
Brown
Hall.

All tastes suited! and at much lower prices than elsewhere.
Examine our stock! See our prices!

ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

Elegant Business Suits
$15·00.
Heavy Winter Overcoats,
$15·00 All-wool. $15·00
Also, just made up a lot of neat
SMOKING JACKETS.
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

GRAND DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY GOODS
AT PRICES THAT WILL PLEASE EVERY ONE.

Writing Desks, an Elegant Assortment,
ROSEWOOD, PAPIER-MACHE, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND FANCY WOODS.

Writing Desks, with lock and key, $1·00; Portfolios, from 30c. up.
Travelling Cases; Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases.
Cigar Cases and Match Boxes; Wallets; Gold Pens and Pencils.
Wostenholm's Penknives; Bronze Inkstands and Paper Weights.
Scotch and Vienna Goods, Pen Wipers, Card Cases, etc.
Water Colors; Backgammon Boards, Parlor Croquet and Billiards, Games, etc.

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Monogram and Box of Paper and Envelopes, containing 4 quires and 4 packs, stamped in colors, $3·00.
A Monogram engraved to order without charge to those buying $5·00 of Paper and Envelopes.
Initial Boxes containing 1 quire French Paper and Envelopes, 25 cents.
A large variety of STATIONERY of every description.

WM. H. HOSKINS,
No. 913 ARCH STREET,
12 3 smw7t4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRESS GOODS
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

On MONDAY, December 5,
WE SHALL ARRANGE ON
SPECIAL COUNTERS
AN
IMMENSE PURCHASE
TO CLOSE OUT NEW YORK IMPORTERS,
A Large Line of
HANDSOME DRESS GOODS
AT
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.

A FEW QUOTATIONS:

Striped Satines in Chintz Colors, at 20, cost over 60c. to import.
One Case All-wool French Merinoes, at 55c.
One Case All-wool French Merinoes, at 65c.
One Case Plain Solid Color Satin Cloths, 32 inches wide, at 37½c.
Splendid Quality Heavy Satines, 65c., very handsome for Suits.
Janus Cloths, in dark cloth colors, for Suits, 65c.
Silk Corded Poplins, in mixed dark colors, 65c.
Best Quality French Prints, in Chintz Colors, 37½c.
Two cases of very handsome soft finish All-wool Cords, 30 inches wide, for Suits at 75 cents. These goods are worth $1·50.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

General Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, Appointed Minister to the Court of St. James—A Sketch of the New Minister's Career.

President Grant has apparently solved the difficulty about the English mission at last. Ever since it was known that General Robert C. Schenck had been defeated for re-election to Congress in the Third Ohio district by Colonel Lewis D. Campbell, his name has been mentioned prominently in connection with the succession to Mr. Motley, and now it is announced from Washington that a Cincinnati despatch states that he has been tendered the position by the President and accepted it. It is further stated that the President will send General Schenck's name to the Senate in a few days, and that the new Minister will probably leave for his post in about three weeks.

Robert Cumming Schenck is the son of General William C. Schenck, one of the early settlers in the Miami Valley, who served with credit in the Northwestern army under General Harrison, and died at the capital of Ohio while serving as a member of the General Assembly. The new Minister was born in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, on the 4th of October, 1809. He graduated at the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, in 1827, after which he remained at the university as a tutor of Latin and French until he received his master's degree in 1830. He then commenced the study of the law in Lebanon with the Hon. Thomas Corwin, removing afterwards to Dayton, where he commenced practice and has continued to reside ever since. His legal acquirements and natural ability soon gave him a high standing at the bar.

In 1838 he entered political life as a Whig candidate for the State Legislature, being defeated by a few votes only. In the Presidential campaign of 1840 he acquired a high reputation as a popular speaker, and in 1841 was finally elected to the Legislature, in which he was at once recognized as one of the leading spirits in the Whig ranks. At this early day he displayed a great deal of parliamentary tact, persuading all the Whig members to resign at the special session of 1843, to prevent the Democrats from making an unfair Congressional apportionment of the State by depriving the Legislature of a quorum.

After further service in the Legislature, Mr. Schenck was elected to Congress in 1843, by a large majority, in a district usually very close, and served during four consecutive terms. Declining a renomination in 1850, he was, in the following year, appointed Minister to Brazil by President Fillmore, his powers being subsequently enlarged so as to embrace both Uruguay and Paraguay. Among several important treaties negotiated by him was one declaring the navigation of the river La Plata and its tributaries "free to the merchant flags of all nations."

In 1854 Mr. Schenck returned to the United States, and the next year was the Whig candidate for the seat in the United States Senate about to be vacated by Salmon P. Chase, but was defeated for this position by George E. Pugh, Democrat. For several years thereafter he did not take an active part in politics, devoting his time to the law and railroad management. The outbreak of the Rebellion, however, again brought him before the public. Immediately after the attack upon Fort Sumter, he tendered his services to President Lincoln, and was by the latter commissioned a Brigadier-General of Volunteers on May 17, 1861. His career in the army, however, was not a brilliant or prominent one. His first effort was to take possession of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad as far as Vienna, Virginia, in June. Near the latter place the train on which he was riding with a small force was ambushed by the enemy, but he succeeded in withdrawing with small loss. At the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he commanded a brigade, with which he effected an orderly retreat after the great disaster.

General Schenck next took part in the campaigns on the Kanawha and New rivers, in West Virginia, at the head of a brigade, and subsequently succeeded to the command at Cumberland, Maryland, on the death of General Lander. Next followed a march to the relief of General Milroy, on the south branch of the Potomac; after which he took part in the battle of Cross Keys, as commander of the 1st Corps of the Army of Virginia, in the absence of General Sigel. When General Fremont was relieved of his command, it devolved temporarily on General Schenck. He participated in the second battle of Bull Run as a division commander, and in the second day of the contest he was severely wounded in the arm, but refused to be carried from the field until his sword, which was hurled some distance from him, was found. His wound incapacitated him from service for some six months, but on December 11, 1862, he was assigned to the difficult command of the 8th Army Corps and Middle Department, with headquarters at Baltimore. In this capacity he did efficient service by his stern dealings with the Rebel sympathizers of Maryland, and was credited by the Union leaders with saving the State from their plots.

On December 5, 1863, General Schenck resigned his commission in the army, to take his seat in Congress as Representative from the Third district of Ohio. He was at once appointed chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, acting in that responsible capacity until his promotion, in 1867, to the most important position in the House—that of chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and responsible leader of the majority. In this position he has displayed a great deal of ability and zeal, especially in shaping the financial legislation of Congress, his views on the tariff question being of the soundest order. He has, however, not escaped the strenuous antagonism which naturally falls to the lot of one holding his position, and his motives have been frequently assailed by his opponents. But, altogether, he has wielded his great influence with tact and discretion, and his recent defeat for the next Congress will be a severe loss to the protection party in the House. Gifted with great energy of character, and not being without diplomatic experience, he will doubtless soon bring the English Government to a realization of the fact that we are not willing to be trifled with any longer. Less bluntness and more polish of manner would not come amiss in the post to which he is to be appointed; but, putting it altogether, he is about the best man for the English mission that has been named in connection with it since Mr. Motley's recall was determined upon.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* telegraphs as follows concerning General Schenck's appointment:—

> It now seems doubtful that General Schenck will be prepared to assume the duties of Minister to England, which position has been tendered to and accepted by him, before the close of the present Congress. Prominent gentlemen who are in a position to be best informed say that he will not leave his duties in the House until the important business of the Ways and Means Committee is disposed of, and that, in any event, he cannot arrange his private affairs so as to leave them without injury before two months. Since the fact became known through these despatches of Friday night, his appointment is spoken of here among Senators and members with the utmost favor, and all unite in pronouncing it the strongest yet made by the present administration.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the regular season will commence this evening under the personal management of Mr. E. L. Davenport. The opening performance will be Shakespeare's beautiful comedy of *As You Like It*, in which Mr. Davenport will personate the melancholy "Jacques" and Mrs. Scott-Siddons "Rosalind." An even greater attraction will be offered to a great many persons by the appearance of Mr. James Mace, whom the advertisement announces as "the champion athlete of the world," in the part of "Charles" the wrestler. The stage management will be under the direction of Mr. Fredericks, the orchestra will be led by Mr. T. E. Boettger, and P. E Abel will officiate as treasurer and business agent.

On Wednesday evening Knowles' comedy of *The Hunchback* will be performed, on which occasion Miss Ettie Henderson will appear.

Mr. Davenport is so fine an actor and so much a favorite with the public that the Chesnut certainly ought to commence a career of prosperity under his management, and we hope that our playgoers will extend him their cordial support.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Booth will appear this evening as "Hamlet." On Wednesday he will personate "Richard III," and on Thursday he will appear for the first time as "King Lear." Mr. Booth on this occasion will produce Shakespeare's *King Lear*, and not Tate's abominable version, and the part of the "Fool," which is essential to the proper effect of the tragedy, will be restored.

AT THE ARCH the sensation drama of *Across the Continent*, with Mr. Oliver Doud Byron as "Joe Ferris."

AT THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch, the large collection of curiosities and the menagerie can be visited from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. This evening the performance in the lecture-room will consist of the comedy of *Perfection* and the comic opera of *John of Paris*.

AT MRS. CHARLES WARNER'S CIRCUS, at Tenth and Callowhill streets, a number of new attractions are offered for this evening. The "man with the iron jaw," the French wrestlers, and Signor Alberto, the contortionist, will appear in addition to the regular company of equestrians and acrobats.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE Mr. Hughey Dougherty will make his reappearance this evening in a number of his specialties. A new burlesque, entitled *Across Lots, Not the Continent* a new act called *Always in Trouble*, and other entertainments, will be presented.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Mr. Charles Heywood, the burlesque "prima donna," and Mr. G. Bees, the balladist, will commence an engagement. A programme embracing a number of interesting novelties is announced.

A GRAND BAZAR in aid of the Baptist Home will be held at Horticultural Hall during the present week. The object of this fair is a most worthy one, and we commend it to the favorable notice of the charitable citizens of Philadelphia.

A GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR will be held at Horticultural Hall from December 20 to January 2. Gifts for the fair and communications may be sent to the hall of the German Society, No. 24 S. Seventh street.

CITY ITEMS.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
EMBROIDERED CUSHIONS,
EMBROIDERED CUSHIONS,
EMBROIDERED CUSHIONS,
EMBROIDERED CUSHIONS,
SWEEPING SALES,
SWEEPING SALES,
SWEEPING SALES,
SWEEPING SALES,
GRAND REDUCTIONS,
GRAND REDUCTIONS,
GRAND REDUCTIONS,
GRAND REDUCTIONS,

To increase the already large sales in zephyr goods, and to make his store still more popular, Mr. Finn has greatly reduced his prices.

50 and 75 cents per pair for an odd lot of Slippers costing three times the price; 80 cent Slippers, fine, new goods; $1 Slippers, formerly sold for $1·50; Tufted flowers and animal Slippers. Cushions, one lot half original cost; $1·20, $1·30, $1·50 Embroidered Cushions, fine bright designs, selling very rapidly.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

LADIES' UNDERVESTS.
LADIES' UNDERVESTS.
LADIES' UNDERVESTS.
LEDIES' UNDERVESTS.
SPLENDID BARGAINS!
SPLENDID BARGAINS!
SPLENDID BARGAINS!
SPLENDID BARGAINS!

The immense sales which Mr. Finn has secured is attributable to the superior goods he is offering at unusually low prices. Look at his figures!

85 cent Vest is sightly and warm.
$1 fine Merino Vest has an immense sale.
$1·40 fine wool Saxony Vest.
MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.
60 and 75 cents Men's good heavy Shirts.
The 90c. and $1 Shirts are splendid goods.
$1·40 and $2 fine wool Saxony Shirts.
Children's Wear at economical prices.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.

The wonderful popularity the ten cent Zephyr has attained is surprising. Mr. Finn is taxed to keep his supply equal to the demand. Ladies are using it for nearly every knitting purpose imaginable, such as afghans, shawls, caps, etc. It is the cleanest-washed and most beautifully-dyed Zephyr in the market. Mr. Finn has also a very large assortment of Stocking Yarns.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

MRS. GATES AND MRS. JAMES.—Mrs. Gates—Good morning, Mrs. James. How well you are looking; far better than when I saw you last.

Mrs. James—Oh yes; I am much better than I have been for a long time, and I am on my way for more of my favorite medicine—PLANTATION BITTERS. One bottle of it is worth all the doctors in the world. No more doctors for me.

Mrs. Gates—Nearly every one speaks well of PLANTATION BITTERS, and I have a mind to try it myself. The fact is, I have no appetite, strength, or energy for anything. Mary and Lizzie are in the same way, and lounge about the house all day long, good for nothing.

Mrs. James—My word for it, Mrs. Gates, just let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and you will see a wonderful improvement.

BOYS,
BOYS,
BOYS.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,
PERFECT IN FIT,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP,
CHEAP IN PRICE.
Orders promptly delivered.
A. M. THOMPSON,
Manufacturer, No. 146 N. Fourth street.

LIKE "QUAKER GUNS," artificial teeth are of little use, and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant SOZODONT. Use it daily, and your teeth will be the last of nature's gifts to fail you.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc., etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" mends Headless Dolls and Broken Cradles.

MARRIED.

DENGLER—COX.—On the morning of the 8th instant, by the Rev. J. Todd, assisted by the Rev. A. Rickart, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 921 North Fifth street, Mr. JOSEPH F. DENGLER, of Pottsville, to Miss EMMA J., daughter of L. W. COX.

ELKINTON—HUFF.—On the evening of December 7th, at their residence, No. 118 Margaretta street, by the Rev. W. C. Robinson, Mr. LINDLEY M. ELKINTON to Miss JENNIE HUFF, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BECKETT.—Suddenly, on the 11th instant, ANNA MARY, wife of Ashland Beckett, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 28 North Nineteenth street, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

JAQUETT.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, on December 11, 1870, Dr. F. S. JAQUETT.

The friends of the family are invited to his funeral, from his late residence, No. 630 Spruce street, on Tuesday afternoon, December 13, at 3 P. M. **

LAKE.—On the 9th instant, JACOB LAKE, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the butchers and drovers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1426 North Fifth street, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

STEVENSON.—On December the 10th, 1870, Mrs. MARY STEVENSON, relict of the late William L. Stevenson, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William A. Brown, No. 2129 Spring Garden street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 1½ o'clock. Services at the house. Interment at Wharton Street M. E. Church Ground. **

LIFE INSURANCE,

INSURE YOUR LIFE AT HOME
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

The AMERICAN issues policies on *all* desirable plans at *low rates*, and is *unsurpassed* in the advantages offered to insurers by any Company in the United States. [11 16 wsm20t

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

DRY GOODS.

FINE DRESS GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
Preparatory to making alterations,
WILL CLOSE OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Silks, Dress Goods,
Shawls, Velvets, Plushes,
VELVETEENS, HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
AND KID GLOVES, FOR CASH,
Without Regard to Cost.

Our stock is new and choice, all purchased this season.
VERY GREAT BARGAINS
Will be offered, as our entire stock
MUST BE SOLD
To make room for the workmen.
1000 yards BLACK GROUND STRIPED SILKS, at $1·30, worth $1·75. 1t

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has in store a large and elegant stock of INDIA SCARFS. Also,
Silks in Great Variety,
With a stock of
Rich India and French Fancy Goods,
different in style from any in the city. Purchasers of Christmas presents will do well to examine the stock before purchasing. 12 8 1mrp

SILK AND WORSTED EMBROIDERIES
For Chairs, Cushions, Praying Stools, Slippers, Pin Cushions, Etageres, etc.
CARVED SWISS GOODS,
A handsome and superior assortment.
A. J. IANDER, JR.,
No. 1302 CHESNUT STREET,
12 3smw11t PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.

Established in 1854.
WATCHES.
EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
9 1 mws PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

CHEAPEST MODERN HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA, No. 240 S. EIGHTH Street. Good location for residence or business; 16 rooms; lot 23 by 100. Will pay 15 per cent. Only $3500 cash required. Apply at premises. 12 12 3t*

WHAT SHALL WE DO
WITH OUR $500,000 WORTH OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING?
THE LATENESS OF THE SEASON
And the consequent Dullness of Trade, as compared with what we had expected and prepared for,
LEAVE US WITH AN IMMENSE OVERSTOCK!!!
We will not carry it,
For we commence each season with an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK, and moreover
WE NEED THE MONEY
For investment in Spring manufactures. Therefore it Must be Sold.
THE PRESENT MAMMOTH SALE
IS REALLY A GRAND CHANCE FOR
GREAT BARGAINS.

MEN'S CLOTHING.
Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, everything of our own best makes, and selling at a heavy discount on ordinary prices.

BOYS' WEAR.
Jackets, Overcoats, School and Dress Suits, as good as can be had in Philadelphia, and offered now at lower rates than such goods are likely ever again to be offered at.

COME AT ONCE.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

HOLIDAY GOODS,

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages,
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,
Sterling Silver Ware,
MUSICAL BOXES, CLOCKS, ETC.
WILSON & STELLWAGEN,
No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 14t4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Have just received a large assortment of new and elegant PARIAN STATUETTES, BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES AND TOILET SETS,
PERFUMERY BOXES, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, AND CIGAR HOLDERS,
Together with a great variety of
FANCY ARTICLES,
Especially adapted for holiday presents, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices. 12 6 15t

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NEWEST DESIGNS
IN
LACE CURTAINS
AND
LAMBREQUINS.
STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER,
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
GIRARD ROW.
FINE BORDERED SHADES,
With best fixtures, put up $1·50 each.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
TABLE and PIANO COVERS.
10 12 wfm3m4p

SPECTACLES.
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 30 mwf54p PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124
SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have now arranged for examination the largest and finest assortment we have ever offered of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and
Plated Wares,
Paris Clocks
and Bronzes,
English and Vienna
Fancy Goods,
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Fresh importations of fine goods arriving daily.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,
12 9 3t PHILADELPHIA.

SPECTACLES OF ALMOST EVERY KIND AND MATERIAL.
NOSE SPECTACLES
Tortoise Shell, Rubber, Gold, or invisible steel.
Spy Glasses, Microscopes, Thermometers.
OPERA GLASSES.
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS
Priced and Illustrated Catalogues sent gratis.
This is the oldest Spectacle house in America.
W. Y. McALLISTER,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia.

STEEL TAPE MEASURES,
STEEL GRADUATED RULES,
STEEL STRAIGHT EDGES,
STEEL TRIANGLES AND SQUARES.
Priced and illustrated Catalogues gratis.
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DRAWING INSTRUMENTS,
Dividers, Parallel Rules, Drawing Pens,
Bow Pens, Bow Pencils, Protractors,
Triangular Scales, Tape Measures,
Drawing Paper, Paints, etc.,
Compasses, Transits,
and Levels.
Priced and illustrated Catalogues gratis.
W. Y. McALLISTER,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
12 2 fm9trp Philadelphia.

RED CLOUD
NAVY TOBACCO.
J. A. BLAKE & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 1907 MARKET STREET,
11 11 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
11 15 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

JUST RECEIVED,
A large assortment of
ELEGANT PORCELAIN SHADES
AT LOW PRICES.
READING LIGHTS,
DROP LIGHTS,
DECORATED SEVRES SHADES, ETC.
BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
[illegible] PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Open this day a large invoice of
Pink Coral Jewelry
Of Newest Designs, just arrived from Naples.
They will also open on Monday next an invoice of
English Fancy Goods,
Including a fresh supply of
Ladies' Furnished Work Baskets.
Their stock of
PARIS AND VIENNA NOVELTIES
Superior to that of any previous season.
CHRISTMAS GOODS,
I Gold, Silver, Bronze, Crystal, Leather, Wood, Etc. Etc.,
AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.
11 22 tf4p

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—Mrs. Sarah J. Hale's "Woman's Record" is a work that has enjoyed a well-deserved popularity ever since its first publication twenty years ago. As a work of reference it occupies a place that no other biographical dictionary can fill, and it is valuable for the general accuracy of its statements as well as interesting from the fact that it presents an admirable review of the deeds of noble women from the creation to the present time. Mrs. Hale devoutly believes in the mental as well as the physical superiority of her own sex, or at least she goes into a long and ingenious argument in her preface to prove that such is the case, and one of the chief faults of her book is that her prejudices in this direction do not always allow her to appear as an impartial historian.

Except in very bad cases, where the facts are all so decidedly against her that she cannot do much with them, Mrs. Hale represents her heroines as angels of light, whom nobody but coarse, brutal, and wicked men could possibly suspect of wickedness. Most readers, however, can afford to smile at this peculiarity and appreciate the book for its real and substantial worth. The copious extracts which Mrs. Hale gives of the writings of female authors add greatly to the value of the book, while her good taste in making selections much increases its interest. A third edition of the "Women's Record," with numerous additions, has just been published by Harper & Brothers, and has been sent us by D. Ashmead. The peculiar plan of the book, as it was originally published, by division into eras, and the mention of a number of the heroines as "living women," thus rendering numerous supplements and explanatory fly leaves necessary, gives it in its present shape a rather mixed appearance. The inconveniences of this almost necessary defect, however, is obviated by a very full index, and the "Women's Record" stands as an almost unique performance, and it fully deserves a place in every library.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us the following of their recent publications:—

"Dorothy Fox" and "Fernyhurst Court" have appeared serially during the past year in *Good Words*, where they have interested a large number of readers. They are quiet and pleasant pictures of some of the most attractive phases of English life, and while they lack the sensational element that many persons have a special fondness for, they present more legitimate attractions to persons of pure and refined taste than do many the most popular works of fiction of the day. Both stories are beautifully illustrated by designs from the pencils of artists of ability.

"Ruined Statues and other Poems," by Louise Billings Spalding, is marked by deep religious feeling, refined poetical taste, and graceful versification. The writer's muse does not soar to very lofty heights, and candor compels us to say that she appears in the volume before us as possessing poetical appreciation rather than poetical inspiration. Some of the verses, however, appear to have the genuine poetical stamp upon them, and many readers will find pleasure in their perusal.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. also send us the following new books from the press of Fields, Osgood & Co.:—

"The English Governess at the Siamese Court," by Anna Harriette Leonowens, gives the substance of the very interesting papers published in the *Atlantic Monthly* during the past year under the same title, with some additional matter. Mrs. Leonowens for several years occupied the position of governess of the children of the Supreme King of Siam, and living as she did in the most private apartments of the royal palace, she had opportunities for studying closely some of the most remarkable phases of Siamese life and character, such as probably no foreigner before has ever enjoyed. Mrs. Leonowens literary style is not remarkably good, and she has not always discriminated closely between the important and the unimportant in her narrative, and it therefore is at times exceedingly dull. Notwithstanding this, the book is one of great interest, and is a valuable contribution to the department of literature that treats of life in the Orient. There are numerous illustrations from photographs presented to the author by the King of Siam, and the work is elegantly printed and bound, so that it makes a beautiful presentation volume for the holiday.

"Miriam and Other Poems" is the title of Mr. Whittier's new volume, the only fault of which is that there is too little of it. Mr. Whittier holds a place of his own among the poets of America. Strong and sweet, his verse is always pervaded by a sentiment of the broadest Christian charity, by an appreciation of the weakness of humanity, and by a keen sense of enjoyment of the phases of external nature. Besides the title poem the volume before us contains "Nauhaught, the Deacon," "Norembega," "The Hive at Gettysburg," "Howard at Atlanta,' and others that have appeared from time to time in the magazines, with some that have not before been published. This little volume of verses will make a very pretty gift for the holidays.

Another attractive holiday book is Charles Dickens' graceful little story of "A Child's Dream of a Star," which Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co. have issued in all the glories of thick creamy paper, red borders to the pages, elegant printing, tasteful binding, and numerous illustrations, by Hammatt Billings. These last are common place in the extreme, and are wholly unworthy of their elegant surroundings. The best of them are exceedingly bad imitations of some of Dore's illustrations to Dante's "Paradiso," and they do the artist, who sometimes makes really pretty drawings, no credit.

—Jean Ingelow's new volume of verses, "Monitions of the Unseen and Poems of Love and Childhood," published by Roberts Brothers, has been sent us by J. B. Lippincott & Co. It is a great pity that Miss Ingelow does not always thoroughly understand the characteristics of her own genius. The "Monitions of the Unseen," the most elaborate poem in this volume, like the "Story of Doom," which was the principal feature of her last book, is a subject totally beyond her range. There is much beautiful poetry in it that we cannot but admire, while regretting that the writer should have entangled herself with a subject to which she cannot do justice, and the clumsy "machinery" of the poem is an even greater source of annoyance than the obvious failure to reach a certain ideal. The other poems in the volume will, we are sure, be cordially appreciated by Miss Ingelow's admirers. They show a maturity and depth not to be found in her enlier writings, and the pair of poems under the head of "The Two Margarets," and entitled "Margaret by the Mere Side" and "Margaret in the Xebec," are at once original in subject and most poetical in treatment. They will rank among the very best of Miss Ingelow's poems and will do far more towards maintaining her reputation than the more pretentious performance that gives the title to her book.

—From John Campbell we have received Parts 9 and 10 of Vincent's "History of Delaware." This work increases in interest as it progresses, and it will be a very valuable contribution to our historical literature.

—"The Old Franklin Almanac" for 1871, which we have received from A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, contains, as usual, a great amount of statistical and other information that will make it a valuable work of reference that cannot but prove useful in every family, office, or workshop in the country.

UNITED GERMANY.

The Royal Speech at the Opening of the North German Parliament.

The speech delivered on November 24, at the opening of the North German Parliament, ran thus:—"Honored gentlemen of the Parliament of the North German Confederation: His Majesty the King of Prussia has been pleased to confer upon me the task of opening the Parliament of the North German Confederation in the name of the Confederate Governments. It would have afforded his Majesty great satisfaction to be present to-day in your midst in order to thank God from this place for the successes with which the arms of the German forces have been blessed, and to express to you the part which the national attitude and unanimity of the Parliament, in affording the necessary means for carrying on the war, have had in these successes. By the victories, unprecedented in the military history of the world, which, by God's will, have been gained through the heroic valor and sagacious leadership of the Germans, the aggression undertaken by France against Germany in July last has been repelled. The French people must have acquired the conviction that its present power, since the destruction of the armies which were sent into the field against us, is not capable of coping with the united military forces of Germany. We should, therefore, be able to regard peace as certain had our unfortunate neighbors a government the members of which regarded their future as inseparable from their country. Such a government would have seized every opportunity to place the nation to the head of which it has raised itself by its own supreme power in a position to elect a National Assembly, and to deliberate upon the present and future of the country. But the documents which will be submitted to you, gentlemen, by the President of the Confederation, will afford you proof that those who now hold the reins of power in France prefer to sacrifice the forces of a noble nation in a hopeless struggle. The incalculable exhaustion and devastation which will be to France the consequences of a continuance of the war under the present circumstances must certainly diminish the power of the country to such an extent that its restoration will require a longer period than would be the case in the ordinary course of war. The Confederate Governments, however, are compelled with regret to give expression to their conviction that the peace between these two great neighboring peoples, upon the continuance of which they calculated more than six months ago, will but be all the more in danger by the remembrance which the impression of this war will leave in France the moment when France, by the restoration of her own strength, or by the conclusion of alliances with other powers, shall feel herself strong enough to recommence the struggle. The conditions upon which the allied Governments would be ready to conclude peace have been publicly discussed. It is necessary that they should be commensurate with the greatness of the sacrifices laid upon the country by the war, which, though undertaken by France without any ground whatsoever, had the assent of the whole French nation. It is above all things necessary that they should establish a defensible frontier for Germany against the continuance by future Governments of France of the policy of conquest which had been pursued for so many hundred years, and that this frontier should be settled in such a way as partly to redress the results of the unfortunate wars which Germany, at a period of internal division, was compelled to wage by the will of France. At the same time it is necessary that our South German brethren should be freed from the burden of the threatening position which France owes to former conquest. The Confederate Governments feel that they can rely upon the North German Parliament not to refuse the means which are still required for the attainment of these objects. They are convinced that now, when it is a question of rendering secure the results which have been achieved, they will meet in you the same patriotism and devotion which they found when the task was that of accomplishing the now-achieved successes. It is their most profound wish that it may be possible to refrain from using the whole of these means. In order to afford you a complete survey of the political situation, the Government will lay before you the communications which have recently reached the Ministry for Foreign Affairs respecting the treaty of Paris of the 30th of March, 1856, in doing which the Confederate Governments desire to express their hope that the blessings of peace will remain assured to those nations which have hitherto enjoyed them. The continuance of the war has not prevented the accomplishment of a work of peace. The sentiment of unity which has been vivified by the common danger and the jointly-won victories, the consciousness of the position which Germany, for the first time for centuries, has achieved through her unity, the recognition of the fact that only by the creation of permanent institutions for the future of Germany can a fitting legacy of this time of deeds and sacrifices be assured have more rapidly and universally than a short time back would have been credible, filled the German people and its Princes, with the conviction that a stronger link than that afforded by international treaties is needed between the North and the South. This unanimous opinion of the Governments has led to negotiations, the first fruit of which, grown on the field of battle will be laid before you for your approval in the shape of a constitution for a German Confederacy, which has been agreed upon by the North German Confederation and the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, and which has been unanimously adopted by the Federal Council. The understanding which has been arrived at upon similar bases with Bavaria will also form the subject of your deliberations, and the agreement of views between the allied governments and Wurtemberg respecting the object to be aimed at permits us to hope that similar agreement as to the method of attaining it will not be wanting. Honored gentlemen, with this work you will worthily close a period of activity such as has rarely been the lot of Legislative Assemblies."

A CHURCH BABY SHOW.

Fat, Thin, and Thoughtful Babies—The Prize Infant Voted for—A Novel Exhibition.

The latest novelty in Chicago is a show of babies belonging to church members. A few days ago the ladies of the Plymouth Church opened a bazaar, and, at the suggestion of Mrs. George Ordway, about thirty of the ladies of the church despatched their babies and nurses by special express to the show. The babies ranged in age from six months to three years, and were generally handsome, and neatly set off with various ornaments, which were calculated to enhance their attractive looks. The fat baby was there (says the *Times*), the thin and thoughtful baby and the hydrocephalic baby. A short time after they had been gathered together, quite a number of the six months fellows called lustily for rations, and a base of supplies had to be established with several bottles and india-rubber tubes. Quiet having been restored by this means, the little fellows were ranged in a semi-circular row before the footlights, and the handsome ladies and the men with side whiskers, of whom a large sprinkling were present, were exhorted to deposit their votes for the baby they loved best. Each vote was accompanied with ten cents. Of the 30 babies present 13 only received votes. The remainder, like old politicians, found they were not so popular as some of their more favored associates. Of the 13 voted for, the three most popular babies were of the masculine gender, and were named Harry Bonney Stout, Horatio Merritt, and Harry Allen. Stout was a homœopathic baby, and carried all the disciples of Hahnemann, besides the votes of several others who gave their franchises for the baby because it was Stout's and Mrs. Stout's. This was the successful infant, receiving 187 votes.

Following close upon his heels was the baby of Mrs. Merritt. It was granted by all that the little fellow possessed what its name called for. Had the homœopathic question been kept out of the canvass, Horatio would have been declared the winner. The third infant, Harry Allen, lacked only two votes of being as popular as his next higher competitor, having 155 votes. The remaining 110 votes were scattered among ten candidates, who had no show in a competition with the three thorough-breds aforementioned.

There were several exquisitely beautiful female babies present, and, as the voters were mostly ladies, the inference may be drawn that they were not of the woman's rights temperament.

The show was a financial success, and will be taken up in the future by the first denomination that has handsome babies to create a real excitement.

CUNNINGLY CONTRIVED CHESTS.

Silk and Satin Seizure—Rogues Robbing the Revenue.

For some time past the Custom House authorities have been aware that large quantities of silks and Lyons velvets were being smuggled across the channel from France to Ireland, mainly to Belfast and the Northern ports. The goods were there safely stored until emigrants could be found by whom to send the cloth to New York. The mode of operation was as follows:—A large trunk manufacturer, whose name is said to be Downs, furnished boxes for emigrants at reduced prices. These boxes, or chests, were of the most substantial manufacture, and contained false bottoms. Between the false and real bottoms the silks and velvets were hidden and smuggled into New York. The emigrants were recommended to go to certain boarding-houses on West street, and when they arrived there with their boxes it was a simple matter to remove the smuggled goods and replace the false bottoms. The goods were then removed to two wholesale houses on Broadway, who were thus enabled to sell fine silks and velvets at a low figure, very much under the market prices. So common had this mode of evading the custom authorities become that it is probable that hardly a vessel left the northern ports of Ireland without some of the ingeniously constructed chests aboard. It is estimated that the loss to the United States Government by this fraudulent evasion of customs will aggregate nearly $250,000 in gold. By some means the secret leaked out and came to the ears of the authorities, who immediately instituted a vigorous examination of emigrants' boxes on all vessels arriving at Castle Garden. The search has been successful. This morning three of the attaches of the Custom House found a chest containing silks and velvets, valued at $6000, at a boarding-house on West street. So neatly had the box been constructed that it passed the officers at Castle Garden without suspicion as to its contents. Many boxes similar to the one seized have been sent to Baltimore by the smugglers, and the Custom House authorities in that city have been notified of the fact by the New York officials. The silks and velvets seized in West street have been removed to the Seizure Department.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, last evening.*

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
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At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
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BIDDY O'FLANNIGAN AS A COOK.

In a chapter entitled "Biddy O'Flannigan as Cook," Dr. Dio Lewis touches upon a subject of the greatest importance to every one of us, man, woman, and child. It is that of entrusting the preparation of our food, which is to form the brain, bones, and muscles for ourselves and our children, to an ignorant Irish woman who, perhaps, a month ago was living in a mud hut on a diet of potatoes, whilst at the same time we are so particular to employ the best tailor for ourselves, the best milliner and mantua maker for our wives, and the best care for our horses. But let the doctor speak for himself: — Deacon W——, residing six miles out of Boston, quarrelled and parted with his cook and coachman on the fifth of July. They returned from Boston late on the evening of the fourth, a little too patriotic for practical purposes, and the result was that on the morning of the fifth they were sent off.

Mrs. W——, being an invalid, was in great distress, as she expected company, while the deacon was very, very sorry about his horses. But he hurried in after breakfast, put an advertisement in three papers, with directions to call at his office in Kilby street. The next morning they began to come. The deacon understands the necessity of a good hostler, and asked certain questions of every man who applied for the position of coachman:—

"How often do you think horses should be fed? What do you think is the best food? Should it be given whole or ground? When should hay be given? Should it be fed from a rack or from a trough? When should the horses be watered? Should they be allowed to drink all they want," etc., etc.? The deacon had determined that he would not be humbugged. He knew that if his horses were to flourish, the man having charge of them must be intelligent and understand the business of feeding, driving, and taking care of them. The deacon asked many questions about the use of the curry-comb, brush, blanket, etc., etc. Nearly thirty men called before he found one that suited him. After receiving satisfactory answers to his many questions, and examining the man's "character," he concluded, with some misgivings, to engage him. The wages were thirty-five dollars per month. He cared little what price he paid, so he got a man who could fill the bill.

The deacon engaged the second girl that applied for the position of cook. The first one was evidently intemperate. The second one was quite young, but clean and healthy. He asked her if she could do plain cooking? She replied, "Bedad, and it's meself that can do that same!" The deacon wished to see her "character," which, although written by an unknown party, stated that she was honest, a good plain cook, with but little experience. The deacon said that would do—it was simply a cook they wanted. So after agreeing upon three dollars a week, he gave her a car ticket and a card with the directions, and forwarded her to madame, that the machinery of the country home might be set in motion. The deacon has four children dependent, with himself and his wife, upon the cook for health of brain and mind. This ignorant Irish girl, without experience, was given unrestrained, unlooked-after charge of the preparation of all the food for the family. The health, the happiness of the group, were made to hinge upon Biddy's skill in cooking.

When the Deacon returned in the evening he went directly to the barn, and for a half a month looked after his horses more or less every day, lest Thomas' skill should not fully meet the necessities of the case.

But no one seemed to doubt that Biddy would be able to prepare the food all right for the family.

There is no doubt that the best cooking requires rare skill. One woman takes from a certain barrel, flour; from a certain other barrel, potatoes; and from a table, a piece of beef. Another woman takes the same things. Each proceeds to prepare a dinner for ten persons. In one case the food is delicious, easily digested, and gives health and strength; in the other, the food is not palatable, it is very difficult to digest, and, instead of giving health and strength, produces an attack of dyspepsia. Among cooks one in ten may be ranked as good; the other nine are bad or indifferent.

If we had schools for instruction in cookery, and all the aspirants to the profession were obliged to earn diplomas, nine in ten of the cooks would be good ones. The Irish brain is not particularly susceptible to the patience required in the best cooking. But while a man insists upon the best tailor in town, upon the best upholsterer, the best dressmaker, the finest church, school, actor, and artist, and would laugh at the idea of a green Irishman in any of them, he goes to an intelligence office, picks up a fresh caught Irish girl, and hires her to perform services more important than all of these put together—I mean more important to the happiness of himself and his loved ones.

For the present the most feasible means is to do what several towns are already doing, viz.:—Join in a co-operative kitchen, in which, by the best skill, food may be cooked for the whole town, and in those little tin boxes now so much used for transporting soups and hot meats, everything may be delivered at the farthest house in town as hot as in a room next to the kitchen. This, if we make up our minds to it, is altogether the cheapest, most satisfactory, and healthful.

I should not so much object to employing Bridget to make a dress for my wife, to teach the piano, or to do any other similar service, if we were hard pushed, but I protest that ignorance and stupidity shall not rule in the kitchen. The physical, intellectual, and moral life of the household rests upon the kitchen, almost to the same extent that a building rests upon its foundation. In the kitchen, if nowhere else, we must have judgment and skill.

Two things must be done if we continue to live in this isolated way, each family running a kitchen for itself; we must establish schools for training cooks, and we must make up our minds to pay eight or ten dollars a week for the services of a good cook.

There is no such waste in any other department of our life. We provide the very best flour, meats, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruits, sauces, and condiments which the capital, science, and skill of the world can produce. In making these purchases we pour out our money like water. Delivered in our kitchens, Bridget O'Flaherty, surrounded by ranges, boilers, steamers, and a thousand and one conveniences, prepares and sends to the dining-room stuff which does not gratify the palate, which damages the stomach, poisons the blood, and seriously deranges our entire life—physical, intellectual, social, moral, religious. At no other point, I repeat, in our civilized life is there such a stupid, reckless waste. No sane man would permit such ignorant, stupid waste in the management of his horses or his hogs.

Christianity can make but little progress under the present system of cookery. Dyspepsia is a cloud so dense it shuts out the very light of heaven.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

The Election of Amadeus as King—Details of the Proceedings.

A Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on November 17, gives full particulars of the election of the Duke of Aosta to the throne of Spain by the Cortes. In the debate which preceded the final vote various parliamentary tricks were resorted to by the Republican deputies to ward off the contest. The correspondent says:—

Vinader, semi-heroically, tendered the Pope's bull of excommunication against Victor Emanuel, and demanded its reading. The House laughed him down, and the President quietly remarked he could not permit the reading of any document not relating to the election of the King of Spain. After more petitions tendered by the republicans, one of their number, Senor Moreno Rodriguez, called for the reading of the list of the 194 deputies who, in the session of the 30th of November, 1854, voted for the re-establishment of the dynasty of the ex-Queen. The list was read. General Prim's name was in it, and those of many others of "the Generals" who undid their work in 1868. Senor Arbazuzu demanded the reading of the list of the valiant nineteen who voted against the dynasty on that memorable occasion. It was read. It contained the names of Don Nicolas Maria Rivero and of six of the present Republican leaders. Instantly some of the survivors of the 194 wished to explain their vote, but the President would not let them.

Senor Gaston next demanded the reading of the article in the constitution of 1869 which says, "The foreigner who is not naturalized cannot exercise any charge in Spain which has authority or jurisdiction." (Art. 27.) Great uproar followed this demand, but the President granted it. The clause in question was saluted with loud laughter, but the President refused to allow Senor Gaston to comment on it. Senor Garcia Lopez said his friend Senor Rodriguez had just told him some of the deputies had been threatened with death. Senor Rodriguez confessed it was all a joke, whereupon fresh laughter broke out. President Zorrilla then called for the order of the day, but he was interrupted by Senor Quintero saying there was a fictitious petition on the table, pretending to be from the Corporation of Seville, in favor of the Duke of Aosta. He had documents to prove it false. This was the way petitions were got up and how the zeal of the civil governors was humbugging the government. Some disorder followed this remark. The President told him he could see the petition in the Secretary's office. Senor Cabello next dryly asked whether the new king would swear to the constitution in Italian or in Spanish. Loud laughter again, turned into uproar by his begging the Cortes to suspend the election for sufficient time for Prince Amadeus to learn Spanish, if it be true that he did not know it? The President replied that "the King would take the proper oaths in that place, and be received and respected by the country in spite of Senor Gaston and all who think like him." He then stated that two of the Carlist Deputies, Senor Muzquiz and Senor Vinader, had lodged motions for discussion, but as the session was a special one he had refused to allow them to be read. This was the signal for a terrible "scene." The confusion was perfectly indescribable. Figueras, Castelar, Paul y Augulo, Vinader, Muzquiz, and half a dozen other deputies all on their feet, protesting, shouting, demanding to speak, and using the most frightful gesticulations, while from the whole of the Ministerial benches came the cry of "*A votar! a votar!*" ("Vote! vote!") In his efforts to restore order the President broke another bell. When something like quiet was procured the President begged the deputies to calm their impatience, and exclaimed, "*Este es el albor de la Monarquia y la desahogo de la Republica!*" ("This is the dawn of the monarchy and the defeat of the republic!") Zorrilla is in the habit of coming out with expressions which afterwards become historic.

When President Zorrilla had finished his remarks about the *albor* of the monarchy and the *desahogo* of the republic, the republicans sprang to their feet, and many of them showed signs of their intention to abandon the House. Paul y Angulo and others went from seat to seat persuading their companions to come out. The scene was terrible. Thanks to the remonstrances of Don Manuel Silvela, the ex-Minister of State, and Moret, the present Minister of the Colonies, who rushed over from their places and talked earnestly to the excited Republicans, and especially to Castelar and Figueras, on whom all eyes were fixed, they changed their minds and stayed. On one or two other occasions, when the entire Republican minority have retired in a pet, they have simply made themselves ridiculous to the Cortes and the country; but on this, one had they gone out and announced the cause of their exasperation to the excited multitude outside, there is no doubt there would have been bloody work. Mobs never reason. It would have been sufficient for them to see sixty or seventy Deputies apparently "turned out" to have led them to insurrection.

THE VOTE AT LAST.

When the Republicans had resumed their places the question was put to the House, and decided by 178 to 2, to proceed at once to vote on the question of the monarch. The Republicans refrained from voting. Senor Muzquiz made a fresh attempt to speak, but the President refused and uttered the momentous words for Spain, "Let us proceed to vote the King." Solemn stillness reigned as the Secretary called each Deputy in rotation to vote. Slowly and deliberately the Deputies rose one by one, and, marching to the table deposited a closed paper in the hands of the President, who immediately put it into the urn. Not a word was spoken until it came to General Izquierdo's turn. Before going up to the table he exclaimed:—"Up to this moment I have defended the nomination of the Duke of Montpensier, but now I vote Aosta." He wished to give his reasons, but the President refused to let him. When all had voted, the urn was unlocked, and the papers taken out and counted. There were found to be 311, exactly the number of Deputies present. The papers were then opened and read. As each Deputy was obliged to sign his paper, great interest was felt during the reading of them. At last the Secretary said:—"The following is the result of the votation:"—

Duke of Aosta	191	Republica Federal	60
Duke of Montpensier	27	Republica Espanol	2
Duch's of Montpensier	1	Republica	1
Espartero	8	Votes in blank	10
Alfonso	2		
Total			311

The Secretary next said, "The number of Deputies admitted is 344. The half, plus 1, is 173. The Duke of Aosta having obtained 191, he is beyond the majority required by law." President Zorrilla added, "The Duke de Aosta is therefore elected King of Spain!" No demonstration followed the announcement. It is said that General Prim had urged his friends to give no *vivas* or applause, lest it should wound the feelings of the Republicans. Let us hope this is true, for, if not, it certainly looked as if the House looked with cold indifference on the result. The artillery in the Campos Eliseos fired a salvo to announce the conclusion of the votation to the city.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
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CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
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DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 mst

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's. Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·38 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York......$3·00
" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·00
	P. M.		P. M.
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. m.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·20, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·45 a. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 21, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Nov. 21, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, December 5, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia - 9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport - 7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie - 7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia 12·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport - 8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie - 7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia - 9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport - 6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven 7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie - - 9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport - 10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie - - 9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport 8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven - 8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport 9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport 12·35 A. M.
" " Milton - - 1·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·00 Noon.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870,
Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·30 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¾ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS

H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,

Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels
Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.

No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,

Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

GROUND-RENTS—$240, $144, and $36 a year.

WALNUT, No. 2125—Elegant Residence.

ASYLUM ROAD—72¾ Acres, Twenty-third ward.

GERMANTOWN AVENUE AND LINDEN STREET (Germantown), northwest corner—Store and Dwelling.

LINDEN, No. 12 (Germantown)—Modern Residence.

THIRTEENTH (North), No. 1513—Modern Residence.

MARKET, No. 431—Valuable Store.

BROAD, south of Vine street—Lot 85½ feet front.

MONUMENT CEMETERY—2 Lots, Nos. 505 and 483.

LANCASTER AVENUE, southeast of Girard avenue—2 Lots.

MERION AVENUE, south of Girard avenue—2 Lots.

FIFTEENTH AND NORTH, southeast corner, above Wallace—Modern Residence.

SEVENTEENTH (North), No. 241—Store and Dwelling.

CATHARINE, No. 519—Store and Dwelling.

LOCUST, No. 3764—Modern Residence.

FIFTEENTH AND ERIE AVENUE, southwest corner—Building Lot.

CATHARINE, Nos. 806 and 808—Two Brick Dwellings.

ELIZABETH, east of Jasper—3 Brick Dwellings.

DAUPHIN, east of Mutter—Genteel Dwelling.

DAUPHIN, east of Mascher—Genteel Dwelling.

STOCKS.

15 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.
6 shares Western National Bank.
40 shares American Life Insurance Co.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
200 shares The Florence and Keyport Joint Companies.
100 shares Lehigh Zinc Co., par $50.
6 shares Reliance Insurance Co.
100 shares Central National Bank.
2 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
500 shares Perry Oil Co.
1000 shares Philadelphia and Providence Oil Co.
500 shares Rathbone Petroleum Co. 12 9 3t
$15,000 Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad of Va., 7 per cent. gold.
50 shares Northern Liberties Gas Company.

SALE OF LEASES OF CITY WHARVES FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS.

Dickerson street wharf, on the River Delaware.
Market street wharf (south side), on River Delaware.
Vine street wharf, on the River Delaware.
Coates street wharf, on the River Delaware.
Allegheny street wharf, on the River Schuylkill.
Wood street wharf, on the River Schuylkill.
Spruce street wharf, on the River Schuylkill.
Pine street wharf, on the River Schuylkill.
Callowhill street wharf, on the River Schuylkill.
Vine street wharf, on the River Schuylkill.
By order of J. H. PUGH, Commissioner.
Catalogues now ready.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning, [12 8 1t
December 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SALE BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Will be sold
On Thursday Morning,
December 15, on four months' credit, by order of assignee in bankruptcy, the entire stock of a
DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE,
comprising dress goods, shawls, cloths, cassimeres, velveteens, etc. 12 5 9t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [12 9 5t
December 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 16, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 12 10 5

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

FINE COLLECTION
OF
MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,
By prominent American and Foreign Artists.
AT AUCTION,
At the Salesrooms, No. 704 Chesnut street,
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
150
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

Embracing Landscapes, Marines, Cattle, Game, Groups, Figures, and Scriptural Pieces, by Artists of acknowledged ability.

The entire collection will be sold without reserve. Will be on exhibition two days previous to the sale. 12 12

SALE OF AGATE, BARDIGLIO AND A'MARMO VASES, Card Receivers, Black Marble Clocks, Bronzes, Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street. 12 12 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

FURS.
SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE.
On Friday Morning,
Dec. 17, commencing at 10 o'clock, of elegant imported and American Furs, robes, Astrachan sacques, etc., comprising the entire stock of a first-class furrier declining business. Particulars on Wednesday morning. 12 12 4t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.

Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.

Carriages taken on Storage.

Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.

Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.

Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL,
Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.

LEHIGH—Furnace, $7·25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.

SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6·50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $5·25.

SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6·50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $5·75.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [8 20 rptf
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street,
724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

$4·75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rptf

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY YARD.—Matters at the Navy Yard are beginning again to assume an active and bustling appearance. The repairs to the several vessels now lying there are being pushed forward rapidly, in anticipation of the arrival of other craft.

The new boilers of the Powhatan were tested on Saturday, and were found to leak badly. This will necessitate considerable extra labor not anticipated.

The work on the boilers of the Iroquois is being pushed as rapidly as possible. The vessel is still on the sectional dock.

The work on the monitor Canonicus, under the Construction Department, will be completed in about ten days.

The monitor Nahant has been examined by a Board of Survey, who report that she will require extensive repairs before she will be fit for service. Her boilers are in bad condition, and an entire new set of iron tubes is needed. The engines require a thorough overhauling and to be lined up. The auxiliary vaccum, pumping and blower engines and turret machinery all need repairs. The estimated cost of putting the engines in good order is $25,000. It will also be necessary to remove the iron plating of the deck, in order to renew several of the beams which are rotted off at the ends and replant the deck. This, it is estimated, will cost $50,324, making a total for repairs, $75,324. The report of the board has been referred to the Secretary of the Navy for approval before work is commenced.

The marine John Riley, who was tried before a naval court-martial, at the yard, for disobedience of orders while on duty last election day in this city, and threatening first to bayonet and then to shoot his superior officer, Captain H. B. Lowry, has been found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for three years, and to lose all pay due him, about $900. The prisoner will be taken to Weathersfield, Connecticut, and undergo his imprisonment in the jail at that place.

The marine force at the yard will be increased in a few days by the arrival of the marines who had been sent to New York prior to the election.

First Assistant Engineer L. W. Robinson has been detached and ordered to report to Admiral Goldsborough, at Washington, for duty on board the United States steamship Nipsic.

Paymaster George Cochran has been detached from the receiving ship Potomac, and ordered to settle his accounts.

JOTTINGS.—The fire bill will be considered in Common Council this afternoon.

—The inlet at the southwest corner of Fifth and Market streets is choked up, and the crossing flooded with water.

—A dangerous break in Market street, just below Fourth, needs the prompt attention of the Highway Department.

—Housekeepers are cautioned to be on the lookout for yard thieves and burglars, as the present is the season for this class of persons to operate.

—Judge Peirce is of the opinion that the murder of "Shay" Nolen would not have taken place had the police done their duty.

—Several interesting trials will take place in our Court of Oyer and Terminer this week.

—The Vessel Owners and Captains' Association meets on Wednesday afternoon.

—To-night the Union League elect their officers for the ensuing year.

—The carpet weavers are on their periodical strike.

—Some half dozen Jewish weddings took place last week.

—Passers of altered bills are troubling the Germantowners.

—Rumors are quite rife that the Mayor will veto the Paid Fire Department bill.

—The new Chamber of Commerce will be formally opened on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

—Many of our passenger railway cars need replacing.

—The weather at present is decidedly wintry.

THE LATE CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION.—Yesterday morning Rev. Isaac S. Hently, pastor of the Second Reformed Church, Seventh street, above Brown, read answers to several questions which had been propounded to him in the course of the preceding week. One of these queries related to Sunday parades. To this he replied:—That persons found on the streets on Sunday beating drums and using other instruments of music, were disturbers of the peace and infringing on the rights guaranteed to worshipping assemblies, and should be arrested and held to answer as violators of the law. Organ grinders could with as much propriety place themselves in front of church doors and disturb the peace of worshippers by playing on their instruments of music.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening at the Academy of Music Miss Susan B. Anthony will deliver the fourth of the supplementary series to the "Star" course of lectures. Miss Anthony's subject will be the "False Theory," and she will argue that women were not created to be protected and supported by men. Miss Anthony will be a practical demonstration in her own person that this proposition is true as regards some women, and she may be able by her eloquence and logic to convince some of her auditors of its truth as a general principle. Miss Anthony will be introduced to the audience by the venerable Lucretia Mott.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—About 6 o'clock last evening a man named John Gormley went into the tavern of Mr. McCaffrey, at Twenty-third and Pine streets, and behaved in a very disorderly manner. He was quietly invited to walk out. When outside of the building John picked up a brick and hurled it with great force through one of the front windows. Officer Denny, who happened to be near at hand, arrested Gormley. The latter turned on the policeman and struck him several blows. Denny, with the assistance of some citizens, succeeded in taking the unruly character to the lock-up. This morning John had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, and was committed in default of $1000 bail.

UNFORTUNATE CIRCUMSTANCES.—On Friday last Mrs. Annie Powers came to this city from Williamsport, and on the way here she had her pocket picked of a pocket-book containing $27 in money and a piece of paper on which was the address of her brother, William Murray, upon whom she intended to call. She could not remember the address, and being without funds she wended her way to the Sixth District Police Station, where she has been provided with a temporary home. Any information concerning her brother will be thankfully received by the unfortunate one.

THE MANY FRIENDS of Major Joseph F. Tobias will be glad to learn of his safe return to his home. He recrossed the Atlantic in the Abyssinia, after a long and beneficial sojourn on the Continent, the greater portion of the time being passed by him with Lieutenant-General Sheridan, at the headquarters of the German army. Major Tobias thus enjoyed envied facilities for witnessing the most stirring warlike scenes of the century, and made the best use of his grand opportunity.

BISHOP STEVENS, Rev. Messrs. Withrow, Kennard, Peltz, and William Bucknell, Esq., will address the meeting of ladies to-night in Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut, above Eighteenth street. The object is to inaugurate a work for the women of this city, especially for those who come as strangers and friendless. All who are interested (both ladies and gentlemen) in so worthy a movement as this, will not allow even an inclement evening to cause their absence.

ATTACK ON A DEPUTY SHERIFF.—On Saturday last one of the Deputy Sheriffs, in the performance of his duty, visited Port Richmond, and seizing a place there, closed it up. As he was leaving the premises he was met by one Anthony Murphy, who, without any provocation whatever, commenced an attack on the officer. A policeman of the Eighteenth district noticed the occurrence and arrested Murphy. The latter had a hearing before Alderman Neill and was committed to answer.

CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.—Yesterday a row took place at Seventeenth and Market streets, and the Sixth District Police arrested one of the alleged participants, named James Miller. Upon searching the prisoner at the station-house a black-jack was found in his possession. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and was held in $600 bail to answer.

THEFT OF A TEAM.—An individual giving the name of Martin Howell has been held to bail by Alderman Jones for a further hearing upon the charge of the larceny of a horse and wagon from a livery stable on Fayette street. The allegation is that yesterday he went into the stable, and, without permission, harnessed up a horse and drove off.

BAD BOYS.—Three boys, named John Bluhm, John Hoops, and John Griser, were arrested on Saturday last for petty thieving in and around Germantown. The lads only recently escaped from the Orphans' Home at Mount Airy. They had a hearing before one of the magistrates of the Twenty-second ward and were sent to the House of Refuge.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Yesterday the dwelling No. 337 North Twelfth street was broken into by thieves, who carried off a bracelet with the name of Amelia Taylor engraved thereon. The occupants of the premises were absent at church at the time the robbery was committed.

STOLE A COAT.—William Schlatter sneaked into a residence on Leithgow street, above George, and stole a coat. As he was leaving the premises a Tenth District policeman came along and arrested him. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Burns and was committed.

PETTY THIEVING.—Yesterday a man named John Muller found his way into the Reading Railroad depot at Port Richmond, and helped himself to a number of small articles. He was committed to prison by Alderman Neill.

A FOUNDLING.—On Saturday afternoon last a newly-born babe was found in the out-house of a dwelling on Pine street, above Adam, Frankford. The little one was adopted by a neighbor.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Additional 5 Per Cents.

The Tenure-of-Office Act.

The San Domingo Case.

Hatch not an American.

The Internal Revenue Bureau.

Gen. Pleasanton's Chances.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Additional Five Per Cents.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Secretary Boutwell made an argument before the Ways and Means Committee this morning in favor of issuing three hundred millions of additional five per cent. bonds for the purpose of funding the public debt. The Secretary gave it as his opinion that he would not be able to negotiate the four per cent. bonds during the continuance of the war in Europe.

He has no means of knowing how long the war will last, and it is necessary that a certain amount of the debt shall be funded at an early day. The Secretary proposes to negotiate five hundred millions at home. Two hundred millions are already provided for in the bill which passed last winter. The committee heard the Secretary very patiently, and although no action was taken, the impression is that they will report a bill carrying out the proposition of the Secretary.

The Sugar Interest.

On Thursday next the Committee on Ways and Means will hear the sugar interest. A large number of importers, refiners, and others interested in the sugar trade are here protesting against the inadequacy of the law passed at the last session.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

They say it not only works oppressively, but clogs business. The Pennsylvania delegation is very much demoralized to-day over an announcement which comes from the White House, that General Pleasanton, of New York, will be sent in to-day for Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The supposition is that Grant, in order to appease the Pennsylvanians, will give that State a place in the Cabinet.

The San Domingo Mission.

Senator Howard, who was chairman of the Hatch San Domingo investigating committee last session, has evidence in his hands to show that the man Hatch, who was imprisoned by Baez in San Domingo, is not an American citizen. It appears that he went from this country some time ago, and was naturalized as a Spanish subject in Porto Rico. This debars him from all claims to protection from the American Government.

A Colored Congressman.

J. H. Reaney, colored member, who is elected to succeed B. F. Whittemore, from South Carolina, was sworn in this morning. He is a light mulatto, with hair as straight and as black as General Logan's. The only member who congratulated him after he was sworn in was Horace Maynard.

The Tenure-of-Office Act.

General Butler reported from the Judiciary Committee to-day a bill to repeal the Tenure-of-office act. This bill will probably pass the House. It will fail in the Senate.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

House.

Joseph H. Rainey, the colored member elect from the Fourth district of South Carolina, appeared and took the oath of office.

Under the call of States for bills for reference, bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Buffinton (Mass.), relative to the harbor of refuge at the entrance of the Cape Cod Ship Canal.

By Mr. Butler (Mass.), to amend the act of March 3, 1855, regulating the carrying of passengers in steamships.

By Mr. Strong (Conn.), providing for a building for Post Office, United States Courts, etc., at Hartford, Conn.

By Mr. Ketcham (N. Y.), to repeal the Income tax.

By Mr. Tanner (N. Y.), to amend the law for the collection of duties on imposts.

By Mr. Schenck (Ohio), to establish ocean steamship lines for the transportation of the mails between the United States and Europe. Incorporating the American and European Steamship Company, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, which may be increased to $20,000,000, and directing the Postmaster-General to make contracts for the conveyance of the mails from Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, ports of the Chesapeake Bay, and on the Southern Atlantic coast of the United States up to the ports of Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Cadiz and other ports of the Atlantic coast of Europe, and Marsailles, Genoa, and other ports of the Mediterranean, at the following rate of compensation for semi-monthly service:—$300,000 per annum for weekly service; $600,000 for semi-weekly service, and $890,000 for tri-weekly, daily, and other service in like proportion.

The steamships are to be of iron, of not less than three thousand tons burthen, with all the modern improvements. The company is to have the right to purchase at $1·25 per acre; 80 acres of the public land for every ton of iron shipping built by it under this law, provided that the lands selected shall be in tracts not exceeding twelve thousand acres each and shall be located at least in alternate townships apart from each other.

By Mr. Ferriss (N. Y.), to create a mineral land fund.

By Mr. Churchill (N. Y.), to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to increase the compensation of Assistant Marshal's of 1870.

By Mr. Cox (N. Y.), relative to repealing all taxes on legacies and distributive shares.

The House has passed by a vote of 157 to 25 the bill repealing the civil tenure of office act.

Mr. Banks (Mass.) presented a resolution for appointment of a commission to negotiate the acquisition of San Domingo, and moved the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 66 to 82, and Mr. Cox moved to lay the resolution on the table.

By Mr. Getz (Pa.), to encourage maritime commerce under the American flag.

By Mr. Morey (La.), to repeal the Income tax.

By Mr. Upson (O.), to relieve internal commerce from certain duties.

By Mr. Beatty (O.), to extend the provisions of the 25th section of the Army Appropriation bill of 15th July, 1870, to relatives of deceased officers and soldiers.

By Mr. Stevenson (Ohio), appropriating $250,000 for the falls of the Ohio and the Louisville and Portland Canal.

By Mr. Mungen (Ohio), relative to the ten per cent. additional tax of 13th June, 1870, on merchandise; also in regard to the purchase of persons as chattels whether under the head of territorial purchase or otherwise, "an allusion to San Domingo."

By Mr. Jones (Ky.), to provide for the settlement of claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army.

By Mr. Maynard (Tenn.), appropriating old and condemned cannon to the National Cemetery at Knoxville, Tennessee.

By Mr. Julian (Ind.), to amend the act of June 8th, 1868, for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns on public lands.

By Mr. Logan (Ill.), to facilitate the securing of homesteads on the public domain by honorably discharged soldiers.

By Mr. McCormick, to extend the time for completing the Missouri and Iron Mountain Railroad Company.

By Mr. Asper, to divide Missouri into three Judicial districts.

By Mr. McCrary, in regard to bounty lands.

By Mr. Pomeroy, to secure the Government against the improper certification of public lands.

By Mr. Wilson (Minn.), to amend the act of the 3d of July, 1866, granting lands for the improvement of the navigation of the Minnesota river.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED IN ANY RESPECTABLE capacity by a practical business man. Can produce the most reliable New York and Pennsylvania references. Wages no object. Address JOHN HENRY, this Office.
12 2 2w

FOURTH EDITION

EVENING WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Appropriation Bills

San Domingo and Canada.

The President's Persistency.

Abolishing the Admiralty

The House Passes the Bill.

The Court of Claims.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Appropriation Bills.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The various bills before the Appropriation Committee are well advanced, and it is the intention of those who have charge of them to report them to the House before the holidays.

The Holiday Recess

The committee favor taking a recess from the 22d instant until the 4th of January.

The San Domingo and Fishery Questions.

In accordance with the wishes of the President, Morton and Chandler introduced resolutions to-day relative to the acquisition of San Domingo, and the settlement of the fishery question with the Dominion of Canada. Chandler's resolution gives the President authority to suspend all laws relating to the trade with the provinces, and all communications with their ships inconsistent with the treaty with England. Morton's resolution was laid over, and Chandler's went to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Banks introduced a similar proposition in the House to the one Mr. Morton offered in the Senate about San Domingo.

Abolishing the Rank of Admiral.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The House has passed under a suspension of the rules Logan's bill abolishing the rank of admiral in the navy. Butler, Cox, Logan, and others made strong speeches against Porter, and there was but little opposition to the bill.

The Court of Claims.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Senator Drake, of Missouri, for Chief Justice of the Court of Claims. Many Senators are opposed to confirming him on the ground that it will secure a Democratic Senator from Missouri.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The following army officers have been honorably discharged at their own request:—Captain Walter O. Lattimer, 19th Infantry, and First Lieutenant J. W. Thomas, 3d Infantry; J. W. Dickinson and George M. Fleming, unassigned; First Lieutenant Charles M. Edwards, 10th Infantry, is ordered before the Retiring Board; First Lieutenant Melville R. Loucks is mustered out of the service under the 10th section of the act of July, 1870.

Lieutenant-Commander E. Dichman, U. S. N., has resigned.

The Tobacco Interest.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A large number of tobacco manufacturers are here from the Richmond Tobacco Convention, seeking an interview with the committee, with a view of a change of the law with reference to tobacco.

FROM NEW YORK.

Trial of a Murderer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Jerry Dunn, recently arrested in Chicago, was placed on trial this morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, charged with the murder of James Logan No. 2, the suspected murderer of Rodgers.

Shipping.

NORFOLK, Dec. 12.—Put in for coal, steamer California, from Mobile for Liverpool.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Cotton unsettled and lower; sales 1000 bales at 15½c. Flour firmer; sales of 12,000 barrels State at $5·20@6·50; Ohio at $6@6·45; Western at $5·20@6·80. Wheat firm; sales of 50,000 bushels new spring at $1·33@1·36; winter red and amber Western at $1·44@1·46. Corn steady; sales of 34,000 bushels new mixed Western at 78@80c. Oats quiet; sales of 29,000 bushels Ohio at 62@63c.; Western at 60@62c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; uninspected new mess, $20@20·25; Lard steady; steam, 12@12¼c; kettle, 13½c. Whisky steady at 93c.

FIRE.—About noon to-day the residence of Robert Wood, No. 1313 Spring Garden street, was damaged by fire to an extent of about $1500. The flames originated from the heater in the basement.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

100	sh Penna R.s10.	62	100	sh Reading R...	51·81
100	do.....s10.	51¾	1000	do.....a...	51·81
8	sh Leh V R....		200	do.........	51⅞
	d bill..	50⅝	400	do.....s10.	51¾
7	do..d bill.	50⅝	100	do.........	51·81
100	sh O C & A R.b60	46¼	500	do....	51¾
100	do.........	46⅜	500	do.........	51¾
500	sh Read R...ls.	51¾	100	do.........	51¾
400	do..ls.b30.	51¾	200	do...... ...	51¾
50	do.........	51¾	100	do......2d.	51¾
100	do.........	51⅞	1000	do......b5.	51¾
200	do......2d.	51⅞	200	do......b5.	51¾
100	do....s5&i.	51¾	100	do......b3.	51¾
500	do.......ls.	51·81	200	do......ls.	51⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$1000	C & A m 6s,'89		10	sh Cam & Am R.	119
	b5&in..	94¾	18	do..b5&in.	119½
33	sh Penna R..ls.	61⅞	69	do...... ls.	119
273	do ......ls.	62	100	do.....b60.	118¾
13	do.........	62	4	do.........	119
100	sh Read R...b5.	51¾	96	do.........	119
100	do.........	51¾	300	sh Leh N.ls.b20.	33¾
100	do......s5.	51¾	100	do.........	33¾
200	do ......ls.	51¾			

MUSICAL BOXES.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

MUSICAL BOXES

"Robin Adair," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Home, Sweet Home," "The Monastery Bells," "Coming Thro' the Rye," "Auld Lang Syne," with Choice Selections from "Lucretia Borgia," "La Belle Helene," "The Grand Duchess," "Trovatore," "Norma," "Martha" and other favorite Operas, will be found in our handsome assortment of Musical Boxes, making A BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFT. Made to our own order, and imported direct by

FARR & BROTHER,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
12 2 fmw10t8p BELOW FOURTH.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

The Gothard Railway.

BERNE, Dec. 10.—The Swiss Federal Council asks an extension for eight months of the treaty relative to the St. Gothard Railway.

The Steamship City of Paris.

BREST, Dec. 10.—The steamer Ville de Paris, from New York, arrived this morning.

Saturday Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 10—Evening.—Consols closed at 92 for money and 92¼ for account. 5-20s closed quiet and steady; of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, 88¼; and of 1867, 90¼; 10-40s, 87¼. Railways quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—Evening.—Cotton closed dull; uplands, 8⅜d.; Orleans, 8½@8⅝d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to Dec. 9 500 bales. Breadstuffs firmer and unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Internal Revenue System.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The House adopted—yeas 164 to nays 5—Mr. Kelley's resolution abolishing the Internal Revenue system, except as to whisky and tobacco, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means a resolution offered by Mr. Cox for revenue reform. The House then, at 3·15, adjourned.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Boston Mayoralty Election.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Returns to 1 o'clock leave no doubt that Gaston, Democratic candidate for Mayor, is elected.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, as he is about giving up business, that he will close out his entire stock of FANCY FURS at greatly reduced prices, such as the best

Siberian Squirrel Sets from	$5·00 to $8·00
Astrachan sets from	6·00 to 9·00
Ermine sets from	5·00 to 8·00
Best Royal Ermine sets from	15·00 to 25·00
Mink Sable sets from	12·00 to 30·00
Hudson Bay Sable sets from	40·00 to 75·00
Russian Sable sets from	75·00 upwards

and every description of Furs at Reduced Prices. Persons desirous of purchasing will do well by calling at

JOHN DAVIS',
No. 51 NORTH SECOND STREET.
11 23 wfm1mrp Above Market.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S

PIANOS,

Great Sale of First-Class Rosewood Pianos,

At Prices Below the Actual Cost to Manufacture.

Having determined to offer our extensive stock of superior and highly finished Rosewood Pianos at prices below the actual cost to manufacture, we will sell during the month of December at rates LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED HERETOFORE, in order to close out our large stock by the end of the year.

The reputation of these first-class instruments makes it unnecessary for us to say a word in their favor; they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any instruments made.

Those wishing to purchase or desiring to make CHRISTMAS PRESENTS will find that our special and extraordinary reduction of prices will enable them to obtain A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT at a price even less than a second-rate or inferior one would otherwise cost them.

Those wanting bargains should not fail to call at our WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, and examine our large stock, where they will be readily convinced of the superiority of these pianos, and the sacrifice at which we are offering them.

SCHOMACKER & CO.

N. B.—Sole Agents for the celebrated BURDETT ORGANS.

A SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 30 PER CENT.

Catalogues, with descriptions of styles and schedules of prices, can be had by applying at our warerooms, or will be sent by mail. 12 12mwf6t4p

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A very handsome assortment of Fancy Articles suitable for Christmas presents.

Writing Desks from $1 to $25. Papier-mache, Walnut, Mahogany, Leather, Rosewood, etc.

Bronze Inkstands,
Wallets,
Knives,
Gold Pens,
Backgammon Boards,

Portfolios,
Work Boxes,
Fancy Pen-wipers, and Scotch Goods, in great variety.

BOXES OF FINE STATIONERY,
Stamped with Initials, Birds, Insects, etc.

JOHN LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
NO. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
11 30 wsm8p PHILADELPHIA.

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT!

Ready Prepared for Use.

A standard article of over 25 years.

The Only Reliable in the Market.

ITS MERIT LIES IN ITS QUALITY,
NOT IN THANKSGIVING DINNER PUFFS

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT,
26smw1m8 AND IT ALONE.

1230 CHESNUT STREET. 1230

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices

CHARLES LEWISSON
FURRIER,
No. 1230 CHESNUT STREET.

RUSSIAN SABLES,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
CANADA MINK SABLES,
FINE ROYAL ERMINE,
BUENOS AYRES CHINCHILLA,
BLACK AND WHITE ASTRAKHAN,
GREBE, SEAL, SQUIRREL,

And every known FUR in every variety of style made and finished in the most superior manner.

A NOVELTY!—LE GANT MUFF.

SLEIGH ROBES AND GENTS' FURS!

LADIES' FOOT MUFFS AND GLOVES!

10 25 tuths2m

CARPET AND CLOTH ROLLING AND Shearing Machines roll the piece solid, retaining width and length. GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m§ N. South EIGHTEENTH Street.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS AT

MILLIKEN'S,

1128 CHESNUT STREET and
828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Magnificent Display of LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS in fancy cartons.
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS in fancy cartons.

Ladies Hemstitched Handkerchiefs from 12½ cents.
Ladies' Beautiful Initial Handkerchiefs, 25 cts.
Ladies' Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs, $1.
Ladies' Reviere Border Handkerchiefs, $1·50.

Gents' Fine Tape Bordered Hdkfs., 25 cents.
Gents' Initial Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25 cents.
Gents' New Printed Hdkfs.

Silesia Table Cloths and Napkins.

We have purchased a small invoice of Real Silesia Linen Table Cloths and Napkins at 40 PER CENT. REDUCTION on the importers' prices.

These bargains are placed on our counter, and marked in plain figures. The lot includes Table Cloths from 2½ up to 5 yards long, and several lots of desirable Napkins. This is a rare opportunity to get fine and scarce Table Linens

AT ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

BEAUTIFUL MARSEILLES QUILTS.

Another invoice of the new patterns just opened. Everybody gets suited in these Quilts,

THE PRICES ARE SO LOW AND THE PATTERNS SO BEAUTIFUL.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,
1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.

HEAVY REDUCTION.

Grand Final Sale.

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street.

J. M. HAFLEIGH'S

Stock Still Further Reduced in Prices.

Must be closed out immediately without regard to cost or value.

Prices Fixed for the week commencing Monday, December 12,

Are so low that a perfect clearing out is expected. Purchasers will be astonished at the

LOW PRICES AND GREAT BARGAINS.

FURNITURE, ETC.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & GATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE
OF
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
AND
N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,

1202 MARKET STREET. 1204

Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.

WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.

We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices and will not be undersold by any house.

Full Marble Top Walnut Suits	$60 to $600
Cottage Suits	$33 to $55

Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwsrp3m

ALSO, FURNITURE SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
ALSO
WYOMING, SCHUYLKILL,
AND
LORBERRY.

DEPOT, No. 957 North NINTH Street, below Girard avenue.
Office, corner SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets 10 22 smw 8p

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
35 wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WINES.

HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

A Suitable Present for All.

FINE OLD BRANDIES,
DELICATE SHERRIES,
DRY OLD PORTS,
RARE OLD MADEIRAS,
GOOD OLD WHISKIES,
CLARETS, SAUTERNES,
HOCKS, MOSELLES,
CORDIALS, OLIVE OILS,
IMPORTED ALES AND STOUTS,
HAVANA CIGARS,
AND ALL THE STANDARD BRANDS OF

CHAMPAGNES,

All carefully packed, and delivered free of charge.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
The Wine Merchants,
No. 1310 CHESNUT St.,
11 11 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WRITING-DESKS, INKSTANDS,
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES,
GOLD PENS, PEN HOLDERS,
BOXES OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
VISITING CARDS, PLAYING CARDS,
etc., etc., etc., at very low prices.

DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths§8p